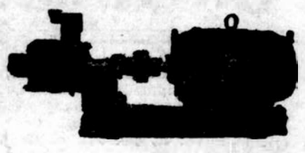
Regd. No. B 1065 CITY EDITION Regd. No. B 1065

PUMPS & PUMPSETS



THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO.,
9, Forbes St., BOMBAY 1.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

GLYCO-THYMOLINE

KEEP INFECTION AT BAY! with GLYCO Thymoline

To cure common cold and tonsilities douche the nose and gargle with Glyco-Thymoline which keeps infection at bay and soothes irritated tissues.

Obtainable at all chemists.

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VOL. XXVII NO. 51 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Arabs Demand Constituent Assembly

RAJEN BABU ON CRISIS AHEAD

Gandhian Technique As Sheet-Anchor

Old Group Will Test Bose's Policy And Decide On Merits

NEW DELHI, March 1.

"We are anticipating a crisis may overtake the country any day."

So said Babu Rajendra Prasad in the course of an exclusive statement to the "United Press' before leaving for Patna this evening. He said: "As the time for the Tripuri Congress is drawing near, anxiety on the part of the delegates as to what is going to happen there is naturally growing. Complications created by our resignation is being commented upon favourably or adversely in different groups.

"It is necessary, therefore, to point out what we stand for and where our difference with the President comes in. We are anticipating a crisis may overtake the country any day. It may come about on account of any development in the international situation. It may come about by our action in furtherance of our programme.

GANDHIAN TECHNIQUE

"We do feel that whenever and however it comes, we shall have to deal with it in the way and with the technique of non-violence which we have adopted and followed for so many years.

"We realise Gandhiji is the one person in the country who can lead us to victory when that crisis comes. We feel too that we have to stick to his programme and carry out his policy not only when the crisis is on us but even before it comes and when we are preparing to resist it. It is no disparagement to the President if we believe during the critical times ahead, Gandhiji's leadership should be accepted, and as he has himself said, he is nothing if he does not stand for certain policy and principles.

"We have worked so long as we felt that those principles were not jeopardised. We find now that they are being challenged, and it is up to us to say that we stand for them.

CLEARING THE AIR

"When we have said that the time has come when a definite clearcut policy should be laid down and no compromise or incompatibles should be attempted, we have meant nothing more than this. Inspite of much talk of Rignt and Left, it has not been made clear what is meant by those expressions, why it is wrong to be in the Right and why it is meritorious to be in the Left. We want those who have talked about them—and the President has had his due share in that talk—should make it clear what they mean by placing before the country their clearcut policy so that we may understand wherein we agree and wherein we differ.

"If we had continued on the Working Committee, draft resolutions for the Subjects Committee would have been ours and not those of the President as he was in a minority there, and he would have either to accept our views without demur or have to tell the Congress that there was a difference in the Working Committee and himself and that he was unresponsible for resolutions.

FREE-HAND FOR SUBHAS

"When he had been elected after a contested election against our advice, it was only fair that he should have a free hand in

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 7)

Subhas To Leave For Tripuri On The 6th

NO CHANGE IN DATES OF OPEN SESSION

Echo Of Presidential Election Conflict & Resignations In Resolutions

CALCUTTA, March 1.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS LEARNS THAT MR. SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT, HAS DECIDED TO LEAVE CALCUTTA FOR TRIPURI ON MARCH 6.

IT IS PROBABLE THAT AN AMBULANCE CAR WILL TAKE THE PRESIDENT FROM HIS RESIDENCE TO HOWRAH STATION, AND IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT ARRANGEMENTS ARE BEING MADE TO HAVE AN AMBULANCE AWAITING HIM AT HIS DESTINATION.

Mr. Bose's decision, though not unexpected, has caused considerable concern in circles in close touch with him, who are not disposed to under-estimate the statement made the day before yesterday by Dr. Sir Nilratan Sircar that an attempt by the President to undertake active work within the next fortnight may be fraught with positive danger.

It is reliably understood that Mr. Bose has only finally decided to make the journey, because he felt that his presence is essential at a Congress session of such unusual importance.

The Reception Committee at Tripuri have been asked to co-operate in reducing what will inevitably be a considerable strain on Mr. Bose by curtailing the route of the Presidential procession as much as possible, and it is understood here that they have agreed to do so.

NO ALTERATION IN DATES.

In order to clarify a certain confusion that had arisen regarding the dates of the open session of the Congress, Mr. Bose has telegraphed to the Reception Committee and the A.I.C.C. confirming that the dates originally announced, namely, March 10, 11 and 12, remain unaltered.

CONGRESS EXHIBITION

Mahatma's Wire To Reception Committee

VISHNU DUTT NAGAR.

TRIPURI, March 1.

In response to the Reception Committee's request, Mahatma Gandhi has sent the following telegram this evening from Rajkot:

"I was unable to say anything. I am making desperate efforts. Postpone the opening date of the Exhibition to March 6. Inform Seth Govindas, Bapu."

Now from Mahatma Gandhi's telegram, it is certain that he will arrive here on March 6 and will inaugurate the Congress Exhibition on the same day."—A.P.

60 TUSKERS FOR PROCESSION

VISHNUDUTT NAGAR

(TRIPURI) March 1.

Sixty tuskers have reached here from the neighbouring States and are kept in readiness for the Presidential procession on March 7 which will be a unique event.

There has been a change for the better in weather conditions and all arrangements are being completed expeditiously.—A.P.

CONFIDENCE IN MAHATMA'S LEAD

NEW DELHI, March 1.

Mr. Satyanarain Sinha has given notice of a resolution for discussion at the forthcoming meeting of the A.I.C.C. which runs:

"This meeting has full faith and confidence in the ideology and technique of Mahatma Gandhi by implicitly following which, the Indian National Congress has been able to achieve power and prestige in the country and further resolves that it has abiding faith in the sincerity and leadership of the thirteen members of the Working Committee who have resigned."—A.P.

Tripuri Time-Table

ALLAHABAD, March 1.

The A. I. C. C. Office has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"In supersession of the previous announcement we give below the following slightly altered time table for the Congress session at Tripuri:

Subjects Committee on March 7, 8 and 9.

Open Session on March 10, 11 and 12.

"Delegates' cards will be issued individually to the delegates at Tripuri by the A. I. C. C. office from March 7 onwards. All delegates are requested to bring their certificates with them. Cards will not be issued if certificates are not presented. The Secretaries of the Provincial Congress Committees are requested to give certificates to the delegates in prescribed forms. They are further requested to reach Tripuri by March 7."—United Press.

FULL SUPPORT TO RIGHTISTS

PATNA, March 1.

Notice of a resolution expressing confidence in the thirteen members of the All-India Congress Working Committee who have resigned has been sent to the Secretary of the A.I.C.C. for being moved at Tripuri session by Mr. Mahamaya Prasad, a member of the A.I.C.C. and President of Chapra District Congress Committee.

The following is the text of the resolution:—

"In view of the various interpretations made in the press and on the platform of the Presidential election and events which have happened thereafter, an atmosphere of suspicion has been created against veteran and valiant soldiers of the Congress who have guided the destinies of the nation for over two decades, this meeting of the A.I.C.C. looks upon the entire situation with

(Continued on page 12, col. 5)

Oppose Round Table Conference Plan

Quinquennial Inter-Universities Conference was opened by the Governor of Bombay (centre) at the Convocation Hall of the Bombay University on Wednesday.

Freedom To Draft Own Constitution

Butler Faced With Issue Of Publishing McMahon Correspondence

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, March 1.

I understand that the Arab Delegation has suggested to Mr. Malcolm MacDonald that they are opposed to any Round Table Conference but would welcome the election of Constituent Assembly for Palestine to draft its own constitution.

MCMAHON CORRESPONDENCE

Interpellation In Commons

LONDON, March 1

Questioned in the House of Commons respecting the McMahon correspondence, Mr. R.A. Butler said that the publication was delayed because the Arab representatives had suggested alterations in the translation and these were now being considered. As soon as they were agreed, the official text would be produced.

Oppositionists pressed for the text as circulated to the members of the Palestine Conference.

Mr. Butler replied that he would consider the question with Mr. Chamberlain.—Reuter

SUBHAS BOSE'S HEALTH

CALCUTTA, March 1.

The following bulletin was issued at 10 p.m. to-night regarding the condition of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose:

"Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose felt uneasy from last evening and suddenly developed high fever from 10 o'clock last night which persisted and kept him awake until this morning. After midday, however, there has been a remission to 99 degrees which remains unchanged till the present moment. There is no other significant change in his other symptoms."—A.P.

MUFTI TO ADVISE ACCEPTANCE?

BEYROUT, March 1

The Mufti is expected to advise the acceptance of British Government's Palestine proposals as the basis for further negotiation.—Reuter

Mahatma' Search For Compromise Formula

Slow Progress Of Rajkot Talks

RAJKOT, March 1.

Gandhiji told the Associated Press special correspondent that his talks to-night with Durbar Virawalla were inconclusive and he was waiting to hear from him to-morrow to resume the talks.

TELEGRAM TO TRIPURI

It now looks certain that Gandhiji will not be able to leave Rajkot at the earliest before Friday and accordingly, Gandhiji has to-day telegraphed and instructed the Tripuri Congress Reception Committee to postpone the opening of the Exhibition to March 6.—

BUSY DAY FOR MAHATMA

Mahatma Gandhi looked tired and exhausted at the end of to-day's conversations. Most of the day was spent by Gandhiji to-day in having discussions among co-workers and some of the leaders of the Satyagraha movement who are at present in jail and were brought by the authorities to Mahatma Gandhi's residence for purposes of consultations.

After preliminary talks of about two days, Gandhiji appears to have come to grips with the main issues involved in an amicable settlement. The progress of peace-talks was naturally much slower to-day than was the case in the first two days of his stay in Rajkot. He spent the whole afternoon discussing with workers the terms of settlement. The main question in this connection is the personnel of the Reforms Commitee.

BONE OF CONTENTION

It will be recalled that according to the original agreement between Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and the Thakore Saheb-in-Council, it had been arranged that seven out of the ten members of the Reforms Committee should be nominees of the Parishad, approved by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, and three officials. Thus the Parishad was to have had a substantial majority in the committee. But later, Muslims and Bhayyats demanded representation on the Committee and the Thakore Saheb agreed to give

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 3)

PROVINCES & FEDERATION

Viceroy To Invite Conference Of Ministers In April

AHMEDABAD, March 1

The "United Press" understands that H. E. Viceroy is likely to invite shortly a conference of all provincial Ministers to discuss with them the position regarding Federation.

The Conference in all probability would be called after the meeting of the Chamber of Princes and Tripuri Congress, about the first week of April. The main discussion will centre round the definite attitude of the Premiers regarding the introduction of Federation by April 1941.—United Press.

"CAMBAY STAR" MISSING

BOMBAY, Wednesday

The Steamer "Cambay Star" from Bombay which sailed from Karachi for Calicut on January 8 has not been seen since and has been posted as missing by Lloyds.

INCENDIARISM AND RIOTING

Indian Quarters In Rangoon Being Evacuated

RANGOON, March 1.

The Indian quarters of the City look desolate where a state of alarm is prevailing. The main thoroughfares are deserted. Police armed with shot guns have been posted in various areas.

Rioting is still continuing and it is reported that it has affected certain suburban areas. Two Muslim shops were burnt down at Okkyin.

Hindus and Muslims from certain quarters are evacuating.—

POLICE FIRE UPON CROWDS

The Police opened fire three time; this morning when there was a renewed outbreak of rioting between Hindus and Muslims.

The exact number of casualties is not yet known.—

To-day's casualty figures upto 11-30 a. m. are ten Hindus and seven Muslims admitted to hospital, besides 19 of both communities treated as out-patients.

During the police firing two Hindus and two Mahomedans were injured.

Intensive patrolling by civil and military police continues.

It is now learned that two were killed as a result of police firing and one more was killed during the riots.

Unofficial estimates place to-day's injured at sixty official confirmation of which figure is lacking.

Sporadic assaults still continue.

The recrudescence of trouble was confined to the Indian quarters this morning. Shops were looted and Muslims and other Indians were assaulted. Police reinforcements quickly arrived and started patrolling the area and police opened fire three times, once late last night and twice this morning.

The casualties now total 57 since Monday night, including two who died of injuries.

The situation is stated to be under control.—A. P

MILITARY CALLED OUT IN RANGOON

RANGOON, Feb. 28.

Gloucesters have been called out to patrol the city. The Dis-

(Continued on page 7, col. 1)

STOP PRESS

BLACK SPOT IN BR. EMPIRE

NAIROBI, March 1

Indian communities throughout Kenya today observed hartal, as a protest against the British Government's new order-in-Council with regard to the Kenya Highlands. Indians took out processions throughout Kenya and most of the Bazaars and shops were closed, but the better class businesses remained open. Women and children were very prominent in the processions, carrying black flags and banners with slogans such as "Kenya Highlands—a black spot in the British Empire."—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." if repeated the same evening in the 'BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Propagandist for Organising "Buy India" propaganda. State experience and the minimum pay acceptable to Box No. 11454, "Bombay Chronicle."

Are You Threatened with Unemployment? If so, follow a fatherly advice and study Shorthand and Typewriting (New Cine Phone Method) within 3 months with speed. Specialised coaching in Accountancy, Banking Correspondence, Insurance, Salesmanship and Private Secretaries' Courses. Special arrangement for Ladies. Apply Lentin's Commercial College, 39, Meadows Street. (11456)

Wanted Maharashtrian S. T. C. D. or B. T. for the Pioneer Public School, Dadar, from June next. Apply Principal stating minimum salary required. (11445).

Wanted Distributors on fixed remuneration for Otto George VI. Fast seeling with free prize coupon. Unsold stock can be returned. P. B. 119, Cawnpore. (11440)

Wanted Influential Representatives in every town to secure orders for Renowned German "Blade-Sharpner" on fixed monthly pay. Cash security necessary. Apply Amrit Agency, Kurseong. (11432)

68. FLATS TO LET

Decent 3—6 Rooms Flats for High Class Hindus. Rent from 30/-. Apply "Dias Lodge," near Grant Road Railway Station. (11455)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Wanted 25 Entrants for Signallers and Telegraphists training. Apply for particulars enclosing 4 as. stamps to Bombay Telegraph Institute, 8, Mohannivas, Matunga. (11447).

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Canvassing Agents for our superior handwoven textile fabrics. Liberal terms. Apply Ananda Vilas Co., Eranhipalam Post, Calicut. (11451)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

All-India Income-tax Service Representation, by Posts & Telegraphs, in Appeal and Reference stages. Apply: L. Someswara Rao, Bombay 19. (11446).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-6-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for FRIDAY, the 3rd March, 1939, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time):—

40. From Mr. I. S. Patel seconded by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas—For reserving the open plot of land at Nardulla Tank as a recreation ground.

41. From Dr. G. R. A. Sheikh —For shifting the Imamwada Urdu Central Boys' School from its present insanitary premises.

42-43. From Dr. Mrs. Malinibai B. Sukthankar—For requesting (42) the Standing Committee to report on the question of reorganising the Stores Department and (43) the Commissioner to report on the question of ensuring strict observance of licence conditions by eating house keepers.

44-46. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—(44-45)—For requesting the Commissioner (44) to grant full day's leave to Municipal employees on their respective religious holidays; and (45) not to purchase any article or commodity from any person other than a manufacturer or a dealer in that commodity; and (46) for appointing a Committee to find out ways and means to eradicate corruption prevailing in the Municipality.

47-48. From Mr. M. M. Killedar.—For requesting the Commissioner to (47) report on the question of controlling the import of skimmed milk powder and preventing its use for adulteration of milk and (48) to consider the desirability of renaming "Ghoghari Moholla" as "Suleman Basar Road."

49. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz, seconded by Mr. M. S. Maniar—For providing a cemetery for the use of Mahomedans in Worli area.

50. From Dr. M. F. Bisni—For requesting the Medical Relief, etc., Committee to report on the question of rescinding the Corporation Resolution relating to the working of the New Era Paint Works at Khambatta Lane, Byculla.

51-52. From Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, seconded by Dr. J. N. Choksy—For requesting (51) Government to give relief and employment to those who will be thrown out of employment as a result of their policy of total prohibition; and (52) the Commissioner of Police to impose restriction on the speed of motor cars and lorries, etc., in the City.

53. From Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, seconded by Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For introducing payment of subvention to house owners in the F and G Wards of the City for converting the basket privies at their premises into water closets on full flushing system.

54-75. From Mr. P. D. Shamdasani—(54)—For placing the Town Duty and Election Department in charge of a 1st Grade Superintendent of the Assessment Department; (55) for amending the Corporation Procedure Rules with regard to the adjournment of Corporation meetings, etc; (56) for removing certain defects noticed in the recent General Elections regarding the preparation of election roll, etc., (57) for obtaining legal opinion as to whether certain Corporation Resolutions regarding preparation of the Municipal election roll are not illegal; (58) for substituting Octroi or non-refundable terminal tax in place of Town Duties; (59) for amending the Municipal Act so as to provide that the Ward Lists shall be arranged according to communities and sub-divided according to roads and in alphabetical order, etc., (60-63) for requesting the Commissioner (60) to reserve open spaces for ward elections, (61) to keep a register of Municipal taxes due by Councillors; (62) to construct a portion of the footpath on Queen's Road with chequered cement pavement, and (63) to expedite the construction of the proposed 40' road connecting Mangalwadi Street and another 50' road connecting Queen's Road: (64-66) For requesting (64) the Municipal Secretary to submit a statement showing the number of Interpellations and notices of motions given by Councillors together with their attendance at Corporation meetings, etc., from 1st April 1935 to November 1938; (65) the authorities of the Framji Cowasji Institute to discontinue the use of their Hall for Cinema and to restore the same as a Public Hall; and (66) the Commissioner to modify the orders relating to examination for appointments to certain higher posts in clerical grade; (67-74) For renaming (67) "Girgaum Road" as "Lokmanya Tilak Road"; (68) "Kalbadevi Road" as "Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Road"; (69) "Carnac Road" as "Dr. Ansari Road"; (70) "Cruickshank Road" as "Subhas Chandra Bose Road"; (71) "1st Marine Street" as "Hakim Ajmal Khan Street"; (72) "Dhobi Talao" as "Motilal Nehru Square"; (73) "Marine Drive" as "Jawaharlal Nehru Road"; and (74) "Waudby Road" as "Dadabhoy Naoroji Road" and (75) For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the desirability of taking over by the Municipality the entire control of hawkers and squatters.

By Order of His Worship
the Mayor,
S. N. DAMLE,
Ag. Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 1st March, 1939.

10712.

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Bombay House," Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 28th March, 1939, at 4 P.M. (S.T.), for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the Resolution for the adoption of a new set of Articles of Association referred to in the Notice and the Circular Letter, dated the 1st day of March, 1939, posted to the shareholders.

By Order of the Board of
Directors,
Tata Sons, Ltd., Managing Agents,
S. D. SAKLATVALA,
Director.

Bombay, 1st March, 1939.

(10711)

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Demonstrator in Dyeing and Printing in the Department of Chemical Technology, in the grade of Rs. 150—10—250.

Candidates who should be under 30 years of age must possess a degree of a recognised University in Textile Chemistry and should preferably have teaching, research and practical experience. The selected candidate will be placed on probation for one year.

Applications which should reach the undersigned before March 20th, 1939, should contain the following particulars:

Name, age, place of birth, institutions where educated, qualifications with classes and dates of examinations, previous teaching, research and practical experience, publications and copies of testimonials.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
Registrar,
University of Bombay.

(10697)

Now in the ELEVENTH WEEK
Drawing Fresh Crowds at the Theatre Gates and regaling audiences as few pictures have yet done!
BOMBAY TALKIES' GREATEST TRIUMPH:
BHABI
STARRING:
RENUKA DEVI
INDIA'S NEWEST PRIZE-STAR
with
P. JAIRAJ
MEERA, MAYADEVI, M. NAZIR, P. F. PITHAWALA, GYANCHANDRA, RAMA SHUKUL V. H. DESAI
DAILY THREE SHOWS:
4-30—7-15—10 P.M.
Matinee To-day at 1-45 p.m.
ROXY

SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY at 1-45
TO-DAY BEING MUHARRAM—PUBLIC BANK HOLIDAY AT
KRISHNA
TALKIES :: DUBASH THEATRE
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
INDIA WANTED IT and HAS NOW GOT IT
NEW THEATRES' GREATEST HIT of the year
"THE ENEMY"
"THE ENEMY"
("DUSHMAN")
Direction & Photography. NITIN BOSE
Music: PUNKAJ MULLIC
Also SIMULTANEOUSLY Running A T
EXCELSIOR
THEATRE ..... FORT
DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

PATHE
PLEASANT PLACE FOR PLEASING PICTURES
DAILY: 4-15, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
TO-DAY: MATINEE: 1-30 P.M.
The Show For A Holiday Mood!
SABITA DEVI
IN
SAGAR'S TRIUMPH in Originality:
"LADIES ONLY"
with
SURENDRA, BIBBO PRABHA ADVANI, HARISH.

NEW EMPIRE
TO-NIGHT: 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Your Last Chance to See the Sensational Comedy Murder Mystery!
WALTER WANGER presents:
FREDRIC MARCH
JOAN BENNETT
in
"TRADE WINDS"
Also:—"THE ETERNAL FIRE"
It's a UNITED ARTISTS' Super PROGRAMME!
EXTRA:
Only Complete film Authorized by the Government of Bengal of the
LYING-IN-STATE and the FUNERAL PROCESSION of
H. E. The Late LORD BRABOURNE
WITH FULL Running Commentary
COME and PAY your LAST RESPECTS to INDIA'S BELOVED GOVERNOR!

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O. S. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamer.	Arrival.	Dep.
Ryuun Maru	31st Jan.	17th Feb
Tokyo ,,	13th Feb.	26th ,,
Nissan ,,	9th Mar	21st Mar.
* Melbourne	3rd Apr	12th Apr.
Mansei ,,	27th Mar.	11th
A Steamer	23rd Apr.	8th May.
Argun ,,	9th May	23rd ,,
France	23rd ,,	8th June

* Terminates at Bombay.
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(Incorporated in Japan).
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CRITICS & FANS HAVE AGREED
2ND WEEK
that
RUBY PICTURES' MAIDEN VENTURE:
Prem-ki-Jyot
STARRING:—
Sulochana
IS THE BEST PICTURE SHE HAS MADE IN ALL HER SCREEN CAREER.....
SEE IT TO-DAY!
DAILY: 4-15, 7-30—10 P.M.
MINERVA

The EXCELSIOR
Next Saturday
Fresh from his triumphant exploits of ROBIN HOOD, the DASHING
Errol Flynn
Errol Flynn
LEADS
"The Dawn Patrol"
to deeds of valour and adventure that make this
WARNER BROS. EPIC
one of the most thrilling and spectacular films ever made.
PLANS OPEN! BOOK NOW!

WORTH SEEING AGAIN and AGAIN
PRABHAT'S SECOND SOCIAL THESIS—
A PICTURE OF THE LOWER MIDDLE CLASS:
MAZA MULGA
"MY SON" in MARATHI
LAST FEW DAYS
14TH WEEK
CENTRAL
DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

BEST TAMIL TALKIE:
"SEVA SADHAN"
Kokilgana Madhuri, M. S. Subbalaxmi, F. G. Natesa Iyer & Others
On THURSDAY, 2nd MARCH: AT 10 A.M.
PLAZA TALKIES
—:DADAR:—

A MYTHOLOGICAL SUPER TAMIL HIT:
"YAYATHI"
will be SCREENED on THURSDAY, 2nd March at
BROADWAY
AT 10-30 A.M.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a. m. Records. 12-30 p m Bombay Radio Orchestra 12-40 Fulaji Buva 1-0 Instrumental Selection 1-10 Master Vasant Amrit 1-30 Music 3-30 Nabi Ki Yad 4-0 Qawwali & Ghazals 4-15 Dadra & Geets 6-0 Lalita Venkatram 6-20 Dittie, of Devotion 6-30 Shahir Dattataraya Keshav Jathar Rural Finance by Bandopant 7-30 Master Vasant Amrit 8-0 Shahdat Recitation from Quran by M G M Qamar A talk in Hindustani by M M K Shihab 8-30 Soz in Punjabi by Sadiq Ali Akhtar 8-45 Marsiat by M A Din 9-15 Ap Ka Khat Mila 9-50 Matters of Moment by A D Lindsay 10-5 String Music 10-15 Vishnupant Pagnis 11-0 Epilogue

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a. m & 12-30 to 2-30 & 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay I.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-30 As in Bombay 1 6-30 Fulaji Buwa 6-45 Shri on the Sarod by A I R Instrumentalist 6-55 Master Vasant Amrit 7-10 Lalita Venkatram 7-30 to 9-50 As in Bombay 1 9-50 Phyllis Jeffery 10-0 Viola Solo 10-15 Chamber Music 11-0 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 mstres (886 kc/s)

8-0 a. m. Delhi Orchestra 8-10 B. S Rawat 8-20 Seerat-I Husain by S H Imam Jamia Masjid, Delhi. 8-35 Bhairveens 9-10 R R Chowdhry 9-25 Kumari Shormishta Sirkar 9-40 Master Madan 12-0 noon Majlis-I-Aza

6-10 p. m. Programme by Kali Bose 6-30 For Jack and Jill 7-0 Master Madan 7-15 For Villagers only 8-0 Waqiat-i-Karbala by K H Nizami 8-15 Mehfil-i-Musalima The Poets 9-0 R R Chowdhry 9-50 Matters of Moment 10-5 Delhi Orchestra 10-15 Master Madan 10-30 B S Rawat 10-45 R R Chowdhry 11-0 Late News.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9.590 kc/s)

12-0 noon to 2-0 p. m As in Delhi 1

60.48 metres (4.960 kc/s.)

6-0 to 6-30 p. m. As in Delhi 1 6-30 Delhi Orchestra 6-40 Manohar 6-50 R R Chowdhry 7-0 Kumari Dikshit 7-15 Records 8-0 to 8-15 As in Delhi 1 8-15 Master Madan 8-30 Instrumental Duet 8-40 B S Rawat 9-0 to 9-50 As in Delhi 1 9-50 The nits club boys.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15.290 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a. m & 12-0 noon to 2-0 p. m. As in Delhi 1

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

12-30 p. m. Variety. 1-30 Five Famous Women. Chandravati, by Indira Devi. 1-45 Music. 1-55 This, that and the other! 2-5 Kumar Sachin Deb Burman. 5-0 For countryside. 6-0 Dhirendra Nath Ghose. 6-15 Bimal Kar. 6-30 Haripada Chatterjee II. 6-40 Moharram Programme 7-20 Haripada Chatterji. 7-30 Anil Das. 7-45 Uttara Devi. 8-5 Yes, Please! (Bengali). 8-20 Music. 9-5 Pianoforte Recital of Chopin's works. By Miss F. Sanderson. 9-20 Orchestra. 9-30 Town and country planning, by H. E. Barber. 9-45 Edgar Cleaver at the Piano. 10-15 Dance Music.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

12-30 to 2-30 p. m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 to 9-5 p. m. As in Calcutta 1. 9-5 to 9-45 Assamese Records. 9-45 to 10-30 As in Calcutta 1.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1.420 kc/s)

4-0 p. m. Things of Interest. (Telugu) By 'Radio Mama'. 4-5 Telugu Playlet. 4-20 Music. 5-0 Carnatic Orchestra: Chakravakam. 5-15 C S. Rajappa: Vocalist. 6-0 Shrimatis N. S. Ranganayaki and N. S. Rukmani of Nerur: Vocal Duets. 6-30 Mana Samrakshanam (Tamil) by G. Venkatarama Iyer. 6-45 N. C. Parthasarathi and Shrimati G. Dwarakabai: Violin Duets. 7-15 Should Sukumar Be Told? The great adventure (Telugu) by Padmavati Devi. 7-30 Instrumental Duets. N. C. Parthasarathi; Veena Shrimati G. Dwarkabai Violin. 8-0 Shrimati A. R. Sundaram; Vocalist. 9-20 Eternal Question. 9-35 Hawaiian Session. 9-50 Twilight Fancies. 10-0 George Thomas: Viola

Madras—II. Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-0 As in Madras 1. 6-0 Chorus by A. I. R. Artists. 6-10 Co-operative Insurance (Tamil) by S. K. Yegnanarayana Iyer. 6-20 Tiruppugaz. 6-30 to 9-35 As in Madras 1. 9-35 V. S. Somasundaram: Flute. 6-5 Soz Khwani by Inayat Husain. 6-20 Kumari Namita Roye of Myman Singh (Amateur) 6-30 For countryside. 7-15 Anis Khatoon of Cawnpur. 7-30 Kumari Savitri Malik. (Amateur). 7-45 Tragedy of Karbala (Hindustani) by K. B. Hakim Ahmed Shujaa. 8-0 Kumari Namita Roye of Mymam Singh (Amateur) 8-10 Kumari Savitri Malik (Amateur). 8-20 Naats. 8-35 Vocal and Inst. Music. 9-0 Kumari Savitri Malik (Amateur) 9-45 Interlude. 9-50 Regional Fairs, by F. L. Brayne. 10-5 Soz Kwani. 10-20 Kumari Savitri Malik (Amateur). 10-40 Badrbai of Multan.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

5-30 p. m. V. R. Purandare of Cawnpur. 5-45 Kumari Ratan Kashalkar. 6-0 Village Folk-Songs. 1. 6-10 Kumari Shalini Sivade. 6-25 V. R. Purandare of Cawnpur. 6-45 Marsie. 7-15 S. A. Mahadkar. 7-35 Bhola Nath. 7-45 Kumari Ratan Kashalkar. 8-0 Reference Your Letter. 8-15 V. R. Purandare of Cawnpur. 8-35 S. A. Mahadkar. 9-0 Kumari Shalini Shivade. 9-50 Moghul Tapestry. 3 pastimes by Dr. Tara Chand. 10-5 Kumari Ratan Kashalkar. 10-15 V. R. Purandare of Cawnpur 10-45 S. A Mahadkar.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p. m. To talk of many things. 7-45 Central Band of Royal Air Force. 8-45 Lucky Dip (Sixth Edition). 9-30 News. 9-50 Matters of Moment, by A. D. Lindsay. 10-5 Music for dancing.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc/s.)

7-0 p. m. with Villagers Recitation from Quran

OPENING TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.
THE MOST STARTLING CRIME-THRILLER OF THE DAY
Rex Pictures PRODUCTION
EXPOSING the MOST GHASTLY and BLOOD-CURDLING BLACK DEEDS of—
BOMBAY'S UNDERWORLD!
THE Secret Five
5
REX PICTURES' MAIDEN THRILLER:
Starring:— VATSALA KUMTEKAR
JAL MERCHANT, MARUTI PAHELWAN, BHIM, SAIYED AHMED, T. CHEMIST, Etc.
Direction: Mr. ISSA.
AT THE GLOBE
TALKIES ::::: SANDHURST RD.
Time: Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
Fri., Sat. & Sunday at 2 p.m.

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(Incorporated in India)

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	Rs.
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Paid-up Capital	71,21,055
Total Funds	2,28,07,602
Claims paid over	6,50,00,000

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There's no need to resign yourself to distressing weakness, if it comes from "Weak Blood". In most cases impaired vigour is the result of a long draining of the plentiful red blood supply of youth. You can attain complete enjoyment of life again when you have renewed your Blood-stream with

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Hall's Wine quickly creates rich new blood. Your very first wineglassful gives you a warm glow of fresh vitality. Hall's Wine calms and strengthens the nerves, gives new life and tone to brain, muscles and every organ in your body. Hall's Wine is prepared according to a medical formula, and has been prescribed by doctors for over 50 years.

A handsome glass given free with every large bottle.

86

J. HALLEY & CO., LTD.

New Hospital For Kurla

Building Declared Open By Hon. Doctor Gilder

The Hon. Dr. M. D. Gilder formally declared open the Khan Bahadur Hormasji Kharshedji Bhabha Hospital at Kurla yesterday in the presence of a large and representative gathering. Mr. Y. R. Parpia, the Administrator of the Kurla Municipal Borough in welcoming Dr. and Mrs. Gilder said, "I have to publicly thank Government for giving the Administration an extension of 18 months which has enabled me to complete the hospital and to equip it satisfactorily. By the erection of this Hospital medical relief has been increased eightfold in Kurla. The Municipality which was superceded in November 1934 had an ill-fitted hospital in the flat of a hired building and which could only provide accommodation for 3 beds. The new Hospital which is situated in its own garden now provides accommodation for as many as 24 beds. In 1934 there was no facility in Kurla for maternity cases either private or public. Now accommodation has been provided in the new hospital for maternity cases."

THE DONOR.

About the donor Khan Bahadur Hormasji Kharshedji Bhabha, the Administrator spoke in the following terms:—

"The name of Khan Bahadur is well-known in the history of medical relief in the Bombay Suburban District. The Bhabha Hospital at Bandra built 25 years ago is shaping so well that recently the accommodation was found insufficient and this year he nas made large extensions so as to accommodate fifty beds.' Andheri' had all along felt the necessity of a Civil Hospital. The authorities concerned approached him and once again he has made a handsome offer for donating at Andheri a Civil Hospital on a large scale. To 'Kurla' he has been a generous benefactor. Had it not been for his generosity this Hospital would not have seen the light of day so soon. Personally it has been a delight to me to deal with this fine old Parsi gentleman for the past many months. He has put his advice, his money, and his wealth of experience in medical relief at the disposal of the Kurla Municipal Borough without any fuss.

KURLA ADMINISTRATION.

About Kurla Administration itself, Mr. Parpia said "I have always been interested in village uplift and my work in Kurla has savoured very largely of uplift work with this difference that I have been given a free hand to work out and finance my own Schemes. Normally in my service one collects revenue for somebody else to spend. Here in Kurla I have collected rates and taxes which I have spent myself and let me tell you that it has been an exhilating experience. Kurla Municipal Borough is now financially sound. We have today a balance of more than Rs. 2,50,000 in spite of all the improvements we have financed. Our Drainage Scheme is now well under way and in a couple of years' time it will be working in full swing."

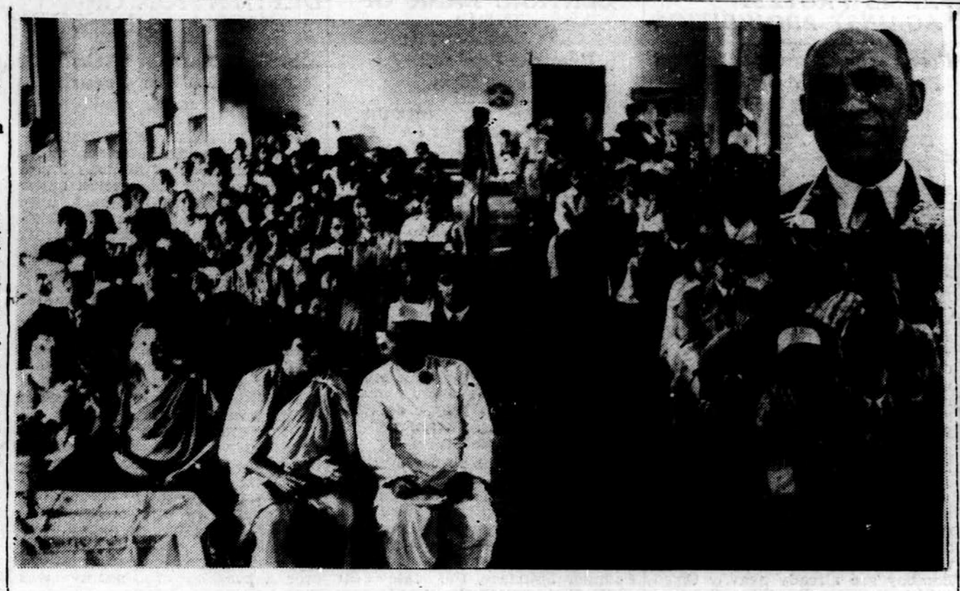
LONDON.—The Exchequer returns show that the total ordinary revenue amounts to £800,165,337 as against £762,570,464 on the corresponding date of last year. Income Tax and Surtax have yielded £320,043,000 together as against £289,170,000 a year ago. The national defence contribution is estimated to give £20,000,000.

THERE IS NONE LIKE HER

(On the SCREEN, of Course)
She is BABY VIMAL
the Girl who MUST BE SEEN TO BE BELIEVED!
She is that clever!
SEE HER IN HUNS PICTURES'

Devata
THIRD WEEK
AT
WEST END

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
THURSDAY MATINEE AT 1-45
A 'SUPREME' RELEASE!



A public demonstration in honour of Mr. Alex A. Pais, B.A., LL.B., well-known Catholic social worker, was organised by his friends and well-wishers at Mazagaon on Saturday last, on the eve of his departure to Mangalore for good. Photo gives a view of the gathering with Mr. Pais (inset).

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 50	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 00	20 45
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon	21 15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

LONDON—BOMBAY (Juhu).

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—LONDON

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m Departure from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—COLOMBO

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 9-45 a.m. Delivery, Sunday 12-30 p.m.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—SINGAPORE and AUSTRALIA.

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

AUSTRALIA—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN

Latest hour of posting:—Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

HONGKONG—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

BOMBAY—KATHIAWAR.

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY—POONA—KOLHAPUR

Departure from Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 a.m.

Mahableshwar Park

MAHABLESHWAR. (By Mail.)

On Wednesday a hefty female Sambher was seen struggling about for life in the waters of Lake Yenna up here in the early hours of the morning, much to the excitement of the visitors.

Apparently it was chased by dogs and thrown in the water and later killed by a few Ranjenwadi youths.

The Police arrived on the scene, made Panchnama and brought the culprits to book and intend conducting prosecution for wanton cruelty to animals in the Reserve Forest Areas.

It is learnt from reliable and influential circles that great care is being taken by the authorities concerned in order to preserve the surrounding Parks and Fauna of Mahableshwar.

SHIVRATRI FESTIVAL.

The Mahashivratri Festival was celebrated by the Hindu community here on Friday last with great enthusiasm and religious fervour.

Special motor buses were run from Wai and Panchgani to the Old Mahableshwar Road.

Most of the people spent the Shivratri Day visiting the historical temples of the Old Mahableshwar village and taking bath in the sacred founts of the Krishna river lilting past the valleys.

COMING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

According to the dates fixed by the Municipal authorities to hand over the nomination papers for the coming elections on 25th instant and close scrutiny it is revealed that there has been tremendous response on the part of the public to sending their representatives.

It seems there are 8 candidates from the Muslims, 12 from the Hindus, 2 from the scheduled backward classes and 3 women.

This being the first elected body in the history of the past Government nominated ones, the public interest seems increasing with the approach of the election date.

It is learnt that the Mahableshwar Superintendent and Civil Surgeon retains the presidentship as in the past, but the Vice-President. the Mahalkari, loses his under new arrangement of popular self-government bodies.

The twenty-first list of subscriptions to the United Provinces Flood Relief Fund amounts to Rs. 2,77,810-8-3.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay Editor Given Benefit Of Doubt

A point of great importance to City Editors and Journalists was decided by Mr. D N. D. Khandalawalla, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Tuesday in a case in which the Editor of the daily "Hilal" was charged under Sec. 27 of the Bombay Children's Act for having reported the name of a minor girl in a Rape Case decided against the accused in the Delhi Court.

Raisuddin Basiruddin Faridi, Editor, Printer and Publisher of the daily "Hilal", an Urdu daily of Bombay was charged with publishing the information in the daily "Hilal" of the 22nd October 1938 that Professor Moulvi Syed Mahomed was convicted and sentenced to five years' R. I. and was fined Rs. 1,000 by Mr. K. L. Kapoor, Magistrate. Delhi on a charge of committing rape on a Sunni girl whose name and age were disclosed.

Mr. Joachim Alva, Advocate, who appeared for the accused, told the Court that the point should be decided once and for all, one way or the other. The Moulvi was convicted by the Delhi Court but was acquitted by the Lahore High Court. That case had created a sensation in the Muslim world and was extensively reported in Northern India Press in all its details including names. The point to be decided was whether the name of a minor girl belonging to a different Province altogether could be reported.

The accused, in his statement, pleaded not guilty and stated that to his information the Children's Act was not applied to the province of Delhi and the report published by him was in reference to names and incidents of Northern India

The Chief Presidency Magistrate delivering judgment gave the benefit of doubt to the accused and acquitted him.

The Magistrate observed that the provisions of the Bombay Children's Act applied only to Bombay and not to outside places.

Krishnakumarsinhji School And Home For Blind

LOTTERY SCHEME TO AID FUND.

The Hon. Secretary, the Krishnakumarsinhji, School and Home for the Blind, Takhteshwar Plot, Bhavnagar, writes:—

"As the financial position of the Krishnakumarsinhji School and Home for the Blind, situated at Takhteshwar Plot, Bhavnagar, is far from satisfactory, it is proposed to start a lottery, with the special permission of the Bhavnagar State authorities, in order to put the Maintenance Fund, on a sound financial basis.

The amount to be raised by the lottery scheme is fixed at Rs. 50,000. Each ticket will be priced at Re. 1 only. Booklets containing 12 tickets will be given to those who pay Rs. 10 in cash, as no system for keeping counterfoils of the tickets issued is kept.

Fifty per cent. of the proceeds realised by the sale of the tickets will be earmarked for giving prizes. About 10 per cent. will be used to defray expenses, and the remaining sum will be utilised for the Fund of the said School and Home.

Booklets will be sent to those who remit by M. O. The public are requested to help this deserving institution by patronising the lottery scheme.

The Secretary of the World International Wheat Conference states that on April 13 the Preparatory Committee will reconsider a draft agreement for an International Wheat Scheme in view of the instructions received from various Governments.

ROSE
MOTILAL,
BABA VYAS. PT. CHOBHE,
USHA, CHANDANI,
and a Thousand others!

DON'T TOUCH!

SHE IS A SWEEPER GIRL
AND HE A BRAHMAN!
AND BOTH IN
HOLY BENARES
NO WONDER THE TOWN
IS EXCITED!.....

SARASWATI CINETONE'S

DIRECTED BY:
CHOWDHARY

IT'S TRUE

COMING TO THE CENTRAL

A 'KAPURCHAND' RELEASE —VERY SOON—WATCH DATE!

come in crowds..
SPRING MEETING
2nd Day,
Saturday,
4th March.
ADMISSION RATES:
1st ENCLOSURE:
Gentlemen Rs. 3-0
Ladies Rs. 2-0
2nd ENCLOSURE:
Rs. 1-4
(All prices inclusive of Tax).
The cheapest and most comfortable Racing in the world!
Special Return Bus services each Race Day from:—Colaba, Dadar, Ballard Estate. Frequent train Services to and from Mahalaxmi—Booking on the Course.
BOMBAY RACES

Judgment Reserved In Vithalbhai Will Case

Sir Chimanlal's Reply To Arguments: Bequest To Bose Does Not Fulfil Conditions Of Valid Trust, He Says

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Further hearing was resumed to-day before Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, at the Bombay High Court of the Vithalbhai Will dispute case.

Resuming his arguments on behalf of the Advocate General, defendant No. 9 Mr. G. N. Joshi said that the testator had made the bequest to Mr. Bose for the political uplift of this country. This was for the benefit of India and must be construed as a charitable trust.

Mr. Justice Wadia:—I understand what political uplift means—political advancement or betterment. I don't say it is not to be desired. It can only be achieved by certain political methods and with a certain purpose in view. But the Court has to consider how it can guide and control the political uplift through these methods.

Concluding, Mr. Joshi submitted that on a true construction of the Will, the court should hold the bequest to Mr. Bose to be a charitable trust and not an absolute gift.

SIR CHIMANLAL'S REPLY

Sir Chimanlal then replied to to the arguments advanced by Mr. Das, Counsel for Mr. Bose.

"It is an irony", said Sir Chimanlal, "that Mr. Bose should have taken shelter under the claim of an absolute gift."

Counsel said the bequest could not be treated as an absolute gift, as it contained directions for the disposal of the money which could not be disregarded.

The directions could only be disregarded in cases where the legacy was for the benefit of the legatee, and it was to such cases only that Section 138 of the Indian Succession Act could apply. It had no application to cases where the money was bequeathed, not for the personal benefit of the legatee himself, but for the benefit of some other person.

Under such circumstances the bequest to Mr. Bose could not be regarded as an absolute gift.

THE ALTERNATIVE CLAIM

Counsel then went on to deal with the alternative claim advanced by Mr. Das to treat it as a charitable trust.

Counsel said that the Court had first to see whether the testator's intention was charitable. It was only after a charitable intention was established that the court could direct the application of money to charitable objects where this was not specifically provided for in the Will.

But Counsel maintained that in the present case the bequest was made for an object which was not recognised by law as a charitable purpose.

"Political uplift" did not necessarily connote a charitable object.

It was a subject on which there was a considerable divergence of opinion among different sections of the people. For instance, there were certain people who believed that there would be political uplift only when the Government of India Act was scrapped and the present constitution was replaced by a new constitution framed by a Constituent Assembly. This meant that pressure should be brought to bear on Parliament to change the legislation. Then there were others who believed that political uplift could be only brought about by violent means. In this way, political uplift would include charitable as well as non-charitable objects.

The trustee then had to choose between them, and it might be that he might choose an object which, in law, was not charitable.

BONAR LAW MEMORIAL FUND

Counsel then discussed the Bonar Law Memorial Fund case which was relied on by Mr. Das. That trust was held to be invalid because its object did not fall within the charitable purposes recognised by law.

In another case where a bequest was made to "my country, England", the court had held that the bequest was valid, because the object was so general that it enabled the court to confine the application of the gift to objects which were really charitable.

The present case, however, stood on a different footing. Here the object was specified as "political uplift" which, as counsel pointed out before, included charitable as well as non-charitable objects

TRUST VITIATED

"Political uplift", therefore, was an object that vitiated the trust, and the defect was intensified by the testator's preference for "publicity work in other countries" which meant subsidising newspapers organising public meetings, etc., which were not recognised by law to be charitable objects.

Counsel further submitted that the area indicated by the testator for political uplift was also indefinite. It was for India which, according to some included the Indian States. While there were others like Mr. Bose who wanted only a Federation of British India to the exclusion of the States.

On these grounds, counsel submitted that the bequest to Mr. Bose did not fulfil the conditions of a valid trust.

His Lordship reserved judgment.

PARSIS PROTEST AGAINST PROHIBITION

Plea For Equitable Tax Proposals To Meet Consequent Loss

The Secretary Parsi Central Association, Bombay, writes:—

The Council of the Parsi Central Association passed a resolution protesting against total prohibition in the city and suburbs with effect from 1st August next, while stating that it is not opposed in principle to a gradual policy of prohibition, the Council is opposed to the precipitate action of government in trying to stop drink overnight, as this would deprive hundreds of Parsis of employment. Prohibition would also cause a loss of capital invested by Parsi dealers in the liquor trade. It would also interfere with the long-standing usages and customs of the Parsis in the performance of their rites and ceremonies.

The Council is opposed to throwing the entire burden of such a policy of prohibition on only one class of the community, viz. the landlords. Properties in Bombay are already heavily taxed under the scheme of the Bombay Municipal taxation and other taxes and this further burden of 10 per cent. will hit the landlords very seriously. The Council estimates that if the proposed taxation is given effect to, property-owners will have to pay an average something like 45 per cent. of their gross income.

The proposed sales tax of 6¼ per cent. on mill-made cotton and silk fabrics will handicap the Bombay Textile Industry. This additional duty will accentuate foreign and particularly Japanese competition. This will indirectly give a subsidy of 6¼ per cent. to the foreign exporter to the detriment of Indian interests.

The Council trusts that Government will recast their taxation proposals on the basis of justice and equity and apportion the burden of new taxation according to the ability of those able to bear it.

Extradition Proceedings Against Australian Businessman

The extradition proceedings against John Woolcotte Forbes, the Australian businessman were resumed on Wednesday afternoon before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Sergeant Moore was further examined. He produced the original depositions and exhibits received from the Sydney Police.

He also presented the warrant of arrest endorsed by the Home Department of the Government of India.

Mr. N. K. Petigara Public Prosecutor read out the various depositions recorded in Australia from several witnesses. The Witnesses allege that the accused had transactions with them in respect of thousands of shares of the Producers and General Finance Corporation Ltd. of which he was the Managing Director. The accused is said to have issued certificates in respect of the shares from a missing script book invalidated by the Corporation.

The case was adjourned to 7th instant.

Rebate To Importers Of American Cotton

A press communique issued by the Indian Central Cotton Committee says:—

The Government of India, on the recommendation of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, have sanctioned the grant to importers of American cotton of a rebate of five annas per square bale and three annas per round or sample bale on the fees paid by them for the fumigation of such cotton during the period 1st April 1937 to 31st March 1938.

Claims for refund should be submitted to the Docks Manager, Bombay Port Trust, not later than the 30th April 1939.

Wrestling Matches In Nagpur

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, (By Mail).

In the professional wrestling on February 25, Ghousa Pahelwan, the leading wrestler of the Punjab floored Tiger Rustom of the United Provinces, within two seconds of the start at the Mohan Park, Nagpur. The fight was in the Indian style.

Ban On More Books Removed

The Government of Bombay has cancelled its orders declaring the following publication to be forfeited:—

"Punjabcha Simha" or "the Lion of the Punjab" printed by Narayan Balvant Chawan at the Harihar Press, 483, Shanwar Petn, Poona 2, and published by Ganesh Vishwanath Damle, at 541, Raviwar Peth, Bhaji Ali, Poona.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA

Branch Opened At Jamshedpur

JAMSHEDPUR

I thank you Mr. Puri for your kind references to Mr. Tata our Chairman, Sir A. R. Dalal, our Agent and to me, and also for your kind words of welcome. I assure you it is a great pleasure to be here this afternoon to lay the foundation-stone of the Jamshedpur Branch of the Central Bank of India Limited, which today is the greatest national Bank in the country.

Finance, is the hand-maid of industry, for unless there is a sufficiency of banks to secure a proper mobilisation of a country's monetary resources, no proper development of Industry, commerce or agriculture is possible.

I do not propose to trace in detail the initial struggles and the ultimate triumph of the Central Bank of India, as it is a story with which most of you are familiar. But I may mention that it was my privilege to know this Bank's Founder Manager, the late Sir S. N. Pochkhanawala, who was one of the greatest bankers that India ever saw. At a time when mushroom banks were springing up all over the country only to disappear after a brief inglorious existence, a time when there was no confidence in banks in general and the public had not developed what is known as the banking habit, Sir S. N. Pochkhanawala was able to secure the assistance of a few businessmen of Bombay and bring into existence the Central Bank of India. That was on the 21st of December 1911. Hardly had the Bank completed its first year of existence when a great financial crisis swept the country bringing ruin and destruction to a large number of banks. The Central passed through most anxious times. The War years that followed gave a ruder shock to the monetary structure of the world, and considerably increased the anxiety of the Central. But thanks to the untiring energy and outstanding ability of Sir Sorabji and its Directors, the Bank carefully avoided the shoals and the rocks and kept on its forward march, undaunted by wind and weather. In 1923, it assumed control of the Union Bank of India and also effected amalgamation with the Tata Industrial Bank, thus consolidating its position still further. Since then although there have been periods both of prosperity and adversity, the Central has been opening branch after branch, so that today it has an elaborate network of banks spread all over the country.

NOBEL PRIZE FOR LITERATURE

DACCA, March 1.

Prof. Sanjib Chaudhuri, who was nominated last year for the Nobel Prize in Literature for his book of English lyrics, "Songs from the Heights", has been renominated for the same this year for his book "Visions from Afar", a volume in poetic prose, which received high appreciation from the literary men all over the country.—United Press.

Poona District Judge Transferred

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, Feb. 28.

Mr. M. R. Meher, District and Sessions Judge of Poona has been transferred to Rajkot.

Mr. Meher accordingly handed over the charge of his post to Mr. D. C. Joshi who has been appointed to succeed him as District and Sessions Judge at Poona.

ADULT EDUCATION SOCIETY FOUNDED IN GODHRA

(From Our Correspondent)
GODHRA, (By Mail).

Two enthusiastic educationists Mr. Desaibhai Patel and Mr. Ramjeebhai Rowal have started Godhra Adult Education Society with three educational centres.

The Bhoiwada Adult Centre was visited by Sjt. Mama Saheb Fadke of Harijan Sevak Sangh, Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya, Mr. Somalal Shiroia and Mr. Kantilal Desai of Panchmahals Youth Conference. They expressed their satisfaction at the work of the centre.

The Society intends to follow the lines laid down by the Bombay Congress Ministry.

WASHINGTON.—An amendment to the Treasury Appropriation Bill designed to limit silver buying by the Treasury to newly-mined domestic silver was defeated in the House of Representatives to-day by 155 to 135 votes.

DEPUTATION OF POONA PRESSMEN

Minister Munshi Asks For Assurance On Security Issue

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY.

The circumstances under which the Government of Bombay found it necessary to take action under the Press Act, in the past, were explained by the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, in reply to a deputation of Press Owners' Association, Poona, which waited on him this afternoon.

"Government have refrained from taking action under the Act" said Mr. Munshi, "except when the situation has been getting so tense as to necessitate the use of the Press Act as a preventive against serious breach of the peace."

The deputationists led by Mr. S. R. Date urged that Government should not demand securities from keepers of Presses and that warning should be given to publisher as well as keeper of a press before taking action. The deputationists assured Government of their co-operation whenever a breach of peace was threatened.

NEED OF ASSURANCE.

The Home Minister assured the deputationists that if a press from which security had been taken gave a definite assurance that it would not do anything in future that would accentuate a situation which was likely to lead to a breach of peace, Government would certainly consider its case. He further appealed to keepers of presses to seek the co-operation of printers also in the matter of ensuring peace.

PRESS DEPUTATION WAITS ON POSTAL CHIEF

NEW DELHI, March 1.

A deputation consisting of Messrs. Arthur Moore, Devadas Gandhi, P. L. Sondhi, B. Prasad, B. Shiva Rao and Kirchner representing the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society, Mr. U. N. Sen representing the Associated Press and Mr. P. D. Sharma representing the United Press, met Mr. G. V. Bewoor, Director General of Posts and Telegraphs in connection with the proposal for abolishing the press multiple address concessions.

Discussion lasted for an hour and a free and frank exchange of views took place.—United Press.

Rs. 800 IN PRIZES AWARDED

Lalimli Knitting Competition

The following are the prize-winners:—1st Prize Rs. 100 Miss Chaya Mitra, C/o Mr. P. B. Mitter, P. O. E.I.R. Works, Dist. Singhbhum; 1st Prize Rs. 100, Mrs. I. Jackson, No. 30 Block, Loco Quarters, Dhanbad, E.I.R. 2nd Prize Rs. 75, Miss Pushpa Thukral, 33, Curzon Road, Dehra Dun; 2nd Prize Rs. 75, Mrs. Hemlata Nandy, C/o Mr. Hari Pada Nandy, Guard, E.B.R., P.O. Raj Bari, Vajanshala, Dt. Faridpur; 3rd Prize Rs. 50, Mrs. C. O. Upshon, Embarkation Quarters, Keamari, Sind; 3rd Prize Rs. 50, Mrs. S. Ganguli, Pushpabag, Baroda; Special Prize Rs. 100, Mrs. Saran Keri Kotwal, 11/176, Souterganj, Cawnpore.

CHILDREN SECTION

Rs. 10 Miss Lashmi Rani Srivastava, C/o Mr. Sita Ram Srivastava, Record Keeper, Cane Commissioner's Office, Lucknow; Rs. 10 Miss Shirla Devi, Pratap Singh Girls' High School, D/o Mr. Ram Kishan, B.Sc., Raiti Street, Moradabad; Rs. 10 Miss Bela Rani Ghosal, C/o Mr. S. C. Ghosal, Station Road, Chittagong; Rs. 10 Miss Sarojani, C/o Mr. V. N. Bajpai, Kailas Temple, Cawnpore; Rs. 10 Miss Mahamaya Mullick, C/o Mrs. C. C. Mullick, Colootola Raj Bati, Calcutta.

Twenty prizes of Rs. 10 each have also been awarded.

Vehicular Traffic At Bandra To-day

The District Superintendent of Police, Bombay Suburban District, Bandra, announces:—

That public are informed that to-day (Thursday) is the Immersion day of the Moharrum Festival. Taboots will be taken in procession through Bandra Town and for this purpose Ghodbunder Road immediately North of Mahim Causeway will be closed to vehicular traffic from 3 p. m. onwards.

Since, however, traffic will be particularly heavy on this day it is quite possible that the crowds that will assemble may completely hold up vehicular traffic for many hours. The public likely to be travelling by motor car to and from Bombay on this afternoon are, therefore, advised in their own interests not to attempt to pass through Bandra between the hours of 3 to 5 p. m. and 7 to 10 p. m.

SUBURBAN CRICKET TOURNAMENT

Malla-Rajan Beat Bantan Club To Meet Kalina In Final

(From A Correspondent)

The second Semifinal of the Suburban Cricket Tournament, organised by the Young Men's Parish Association, Sahar, was played on Sunday, 26th February, at Danda Green, Bandra, between the Malla-Rajan XI of Bandra and the Bantan Club, Dadar, which resulted in a win for the former.

The winners now meet the Kalina Athletic Club in the finals on Sunday, 5th March, 1939.

International Convention For Cheaper Flying

LONDON, March 1.

Reuter learns that an International Convention which will cheapen civil and commercial flying between countries will be signed in London to-day. Forty-three countries, who have been meeting in conference, have agreed firstly to remit taxes on petrol imported in tanks and aeroplanes coming abroad and, secondly, to remit tax on petrol taken on board an aeroplane bound for a foreign country.—Reuter.

BRIJRAJ WIN CONVINCINGLY

B. E. S. T. Taste First Defeat

The B. E. S. T. Sports Club who so far this season held an unbeaten record were forced to taste a bitter defeat by the Brijraj Young Men when the two sides met in the Provincial Hockey Championship.

When the final whistle sounded the Brijraj were easy winners by 5 goals to 2

SCORE:

BRIJRAJ Y. M. 5 goals.
B. E. S. T. 2 goals.

TEAMS:

BRIJRAJ:—Kamle; Collian, and Dewle; Chand, Gaikwad, and Kharat; D. Kanable, Jalgaonkar, Samsoodin, Ughade and Jagtap.

B. E. S. T.:—Moore; Fernandes and Fonseca; Wilkens, Elliot and Vaz; Robertson, Gardner, Lewis, Webber and G. Fernandes.

UMPIRES:—P. A. Fernandes, and A. V. Rebeiro.

To-day's Match

At 5-30 p. m. G.I.P. v. Lusitanian "A"

Exhibition Match

To-day there is no match fixed in the Provincial Hockey Championship but instead an attractive exhibition match has been arranged between two of the best sides in Bombay—G. I. P. v. Lusitanian "A". The match should provide an interesting one and one well worth seeing.

THAT COUGH YOU HAVE WILL BE WORSE TONIGHT

You'll always find that coughing becomes more acute and bothersome at bedtime . . . often keeps you awake throughout the night, depriving you of beneficial sleep.

You can stop even the most stubborn, hacking cough by taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Chamberlain's gives quick relief to inflamed areas, breaks up congestion and clears air passages, permitting you to breathe more freely. Chamberlain's is free from harmful drugs . . . it is pleasant to take and is suitable for all the family.

Buy Chamberlain's today . . . to stop that cough tonight.

241

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

BANK OF HINDUSTAN, LIMITED.

TIME DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

A SCHEME FOR SHORT PERIOD INVESTMENT.

Interest at a special rate of 2% per annum is allowed for these accounts on daily balances in multiples of Rs. 100/- from Rs. 1,000/- upto Rs. 25,000/-. Withdrawals by *Cheques* without production of Pass Books. 1/4 of the total deposit can be withdrawn without notice and the balance after 15 days' notice by cheque.

Please ask for rules from Head Office at Armenian Street, Madras, or any of the Branches.

C. H. DIVANJEE
Secretary.

TATA CENTENARY CELEBRATION AT JAMSHEDPUR

(From Our Own Correspondent)
JAMSHEDPUR, Feb. 27.

The Birthday Centenary Celebrations of the late Mr. J. N. Tata, Founder of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur which was decided to be celebrated for a week started from 20th inst. with eclat. The programme of the Centenary Week started with the opening of the Industrial and Health Exhibition in the L. Town Maidan by Mr. J. J. Ghandy, General Manager of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., amidst a big gathering of the distinguished citizens of the town including the Officials of the Steel Co., and the subsidiary companies.

While declaring the exhibition open Mr. Ghandy delivered a speech in which he laid stress on the educative values of the Industrial and Health Exhibitions. It ought to be recalled that the present Exhibition is said to be the best Industrial and Health Exhibition ever held at Jamshedpur in which over 150 concerns from different parts of the country have participated.

The programme of the 26th inst., consisted in the afternoon of the sports specially volley ball in the North Park Ground and the Cricket Final of the Wraight Challenge cup in the Temple Ground.

In the evening the Hindi Poem Competition under the auspices of the Hindi Poem Competition Committee was held in the Tisco Town Hall. The composition of different competitors in Hindi was read out in which altogether 9 prizes to gentlemen and ladies was announced to be given. Mr. J. J. Ghandy was the President of the function and Mr. P. H. Kutar, Mr. and Mrs. Hillier and Mr. Rizivi also were present in the function.

The Urdu Poem recitation also took place in the Tisco Town Hall yesterday evening after 9-30 p. m.

PARSEE PANCHAYAT ELECTIONS

In connection with election of the Parsi Panchayat Committee of One Hundred, the following candidates were declared successful, on behalf of the A. B. and C. registers:—

A register (15 seats) Mr. D. Kavasji, Mr. M. J. Kharas, Mr. S. D. Patel, Mr. N. H. Adenwala, Prof. M. J. Antia, Mr. M. B. Baria Mr. J. R. Gilder, Mr. S. P. Mistry, Mrs. B. A. Sabavala Mr. A. F. Dordi, Mr. K. E. Punegar, Mr. P. F. Sidhwa, The Hon. Dr. M. D. Gilder, Mrs. B. D. Dubash, Mrs. M. N. Dubash, Mr. K. K. Adenwala.

B register (5 seats) Mr. B. D. Lam, Khan Bahadur, H. K. Pastakia, Mr. B. N. Karanjia, Mr. S. K. Khambata and Mr. J. R. Dubash.

Register C (10 seats) Prof. S. R. Davar, Mr. R. J. Modi, Mr. R. A. Gagrat, Sir J. Bohman-Behram, Mrs. M. J. Lam, Mr. F. J. Shroff, Mr. N. D. Adenwala, Dr. S. H. Boyce, Mr. M. E. Joshi, Mrs. P. S. Boyce.

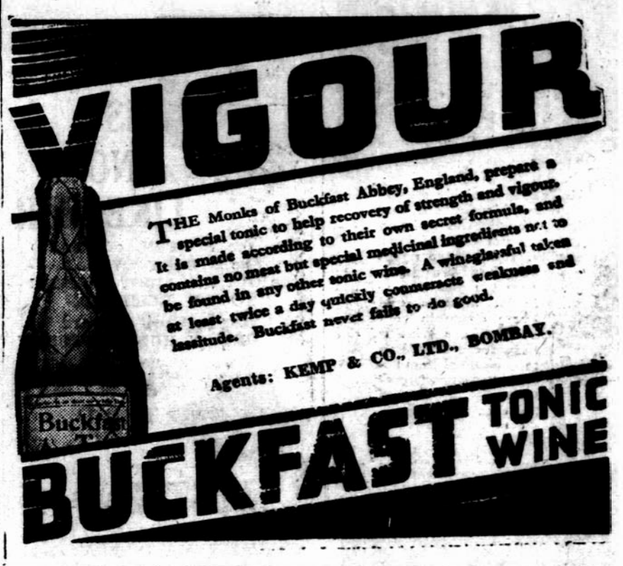
Out of 30 seats reserved for the A, B and C registers, 25 seats were captured by the Anjuman and the Reformist Parties combined together. Only four nominees of the Hama Anjuman Party (the orthodox party) were successful.

Election Of Merchants' Chamber Representative

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Polling in connection with the election of a representative of the Indian Merchants Chamber on the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held to-day, a very large majority of the 550 members exercising their franchise.

There were two candidates in the field namely, Mr. Bhawanji A. Khimji (Congress) and Mr. L. R. Tairsee (Independent). The counting of votes will take place on Friday.


VIGOUR
THE Monks of Buckfast Abbey, England, prepare a special tonic to help recovery of strength and vigour. It is made according to their own secret formula, and contains no meat but special medicinal ingredients not to be found in any other tonic wine. A wineglassful taken at least twice a day quickly commences weakness and lassitude. Buckfast never fails to do good.
Agents: KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.
Buckfast
BUCKFAST TONIC WINE

Who Cares about To-morrow?
TO-NIGHT we have our FIRST DATE in SIX MONTHS
THEN SEE
"GIRLS' SCHOOL"
AT THE
EROS
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 3rd Mar.
Book Your Seats. 'Phone 22519

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
for Elite Cine-Fans!
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
TO-DAY: MATINEE: 1-45 P. M.
Sixth 6 WEEK
IN FULL SWING!
INDIA CINE-PICTURES'
Mother India
IN
NATURAL CINE-COLOURS
NOW
'ROYAL' Jewel No. 8
Has been Admitted by ALL as
BOMBAY'S CHOICE
from amongst HINDI Pictures!
It is regretted that
H. E. Governor of Bombay
and Lady Lumley
will NOT be able to attend Royal Opera House to-night, on account of the Sad Demise
OF
LORD BRABOURNE

PERSONAL

The Directors of the India Cine-Pictures, Ltd., regret to inform that His Excellency Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay, and Lady Lumley will not be able to attend Royal Opera House to-night on account of the sad demise of Lord Brabourne. The Directors of the India Cine-Pictures, Ltd., further regret the inconvenience the invitees may have been put to.

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
RICHARD GREEN
NANCY KELLY
in
SUBMARINE PATROL
A 20th Century-Fox Picture
EXTRA!
The Passing of
LORD BRABOURNE
—A great Governor and Administrator!

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagun Sud 11, 1995
Muslim: Mohurrum 10, 1358
Parsi: Sehrever 28, 1308
Hightide: 8-31; 21-51
Lowtide: 3-05; 14-56
Sunrise: 6h. 58m.
Sunset: 6h. 45m.
Mohurrum: Public Holiday. Banks closed.
Quinquennial Universities Conference, Convocation Hall, 10-30 a.m.
S. S. "Corfu" mails of February 14, due at 4 p.m.

Friday, March 3.

Quinquennial Universities Conference, Convocation Hall, 10-30 a.m.
Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, Town Hall, 11 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Saturday, March 4.

S. S. "Cathay" with mails for London sails at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: Second Day of Spring Meeting.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O. S K. Steamer "Nissan Maru" left Singapore on February 25 and is due to arrive in Bombay on March 9 via Penang and Colombo.

RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAMA KHAR

There will be Harikirtana in the utsava pandal by Kolhatkarbua to-day (Thursday), at 5 p.m. All are cordially invited.

B.P.C.C.'S ORDINARY MEETING

An Ordinary Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

BOMBAY SCOUTERS' CIRCLE

The monthly meeting of the All Bombay Scouters' Circle (H.S.A.) will be held at the Ashoka Scout Hut, Shivaji Park, Dadar, to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m.

JAMNADAS MEHTA TO LECTURE ON BOMBAY BUDGET

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will speak on the Bombay Budget for 1939-40 at Blavatsky Lodge to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. under the auspices of Jain Students' Union.

JUNAGAD PRAJA MANDAL

The following telegram has been sent by the Junagad Praja Mandal Bombay to Mahatma Gandhiji at Rajkot to-day:—

Junagad Praja Mandal, Bombay earnestly request you kindly to inquire brutal and inhuman treatment to political prisoners of Junagad in jail before release.

BHABHA HOSPITAL AT KURLA

In our Wednesday's issue, an illustration of an hospital (that was later opened by Hon. Dr. Gilder) was given. The correct name of the founder of the Hospital is Khan Bahadur Hormasji Khershedji Bhabha, and not K. B. Hormasji Khurshedji Bhathena, as wrongly stated under the photo.

TASK BEFORE TRIPURI

On behalf of the Progressive Youths League a meeting will be held under the presidentship of Com. V. B. Karnik at Chowpaty to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. when Comrades Madan Shetty, Maniben Mulji, Marathe, Tejasingh and others will speak on "The Task Before Tripuri"

LAL BAVTA HOTEL KAMGAR UNION

The meeting of the Managing Committee of the Lal Bavta Hotel Kamgar Union will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9-30 p.m. in the office of the Union at Kandewadi for the consideration of the Shop Asst's Bill and the monthly work of the Union.

CONGRESS OFFICIALS AND LEGISLATURES

The Council of management of 'F' Ward District Congress Committee unanimously adopted the following resolution at its meeting on 28th Feb. 1939.

"This Council heartily endorses the suggestion made in the 'Harijan' by Gandhiji that with a view to the efficient working of the Congress organisation and the execution of its programme. Office-bearers of the Congress Committees should be debarred from seeking election to the legislatures or municipalities or local bodies, and requests the B.P.C.C. to take early steps to carry out the suggestion so that no office-bearers of any Congress Committee in the city may seek or retain the membership of any legislature or municipality or local board during his or her tenure of office."

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Road to Glory". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Maza Mulga". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Youth Takes a Fling". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Enemy". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Service Ltd." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Enemy". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Prem-Ki-Jyot". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Toy Wife" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Trade Winds". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
PATHE—"Ladies Only." Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m
PLAZA—"Adhikar". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Submarine Patrol." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m
WEST END—"Devata". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

SATYAGRAHI BATCH FOR JAIPUR

The Second Batch of the Bombay Satyagrahis for Jaipur will leave on Monday (6th inst.) under the leadership of Seth Indramalji Modi, Capt Marwari Swayamsewakdal, and a business man of Bombay.

ELPHINSTONIAN DINNER

The Joint Hon. Secretaries of the Elphinstonian Society, write:—

A dinner of the Elphinstonian Society will be held on Saturday 4th instant, at 8-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Willingdon Sports Club. The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi will be the chief guest.

Charges for the dinner will be Rs. 6/8 per head inclusive of non-alcoholic drinks. Those willing to attend are requested to intimate their desire to Prof. V. G. Rao, Elphinstone College, on or before 2nd March, sending at the same time their subscription and stating whether they prefer vegetarian or non-vegetarian dinner.

Cheques should be made payable to Prof. K. R. Gunjikar.

DRAMA IN AID OF MATUNGA VOLUNTEER CORPS

The South Indian Welfare Society, Bombay whose activities include the maintenance of 2 primary schools, a music pathasala and arranging annual sports for Bombay school children, etc., have also organised a Volunteer Corps.

There are about 60 volunteers on the rolls now. The need for such a Corps has been justified by the services rendered in connection with the removal of dead bodies without caste or creed and by controlling the crowd during recent festivities and processions in Matunga. With a view to help this Corps with funds the Bombay Amateures are staging a drama on Monday (6th inst.).

FOUNDER'S DAY OF MATUNGA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

R. H. Patuck Industrial School, Matunga celebrated the Founder's day in the presence of a large gathering under the presidentship of Mr. P. B. Advani, Director of Industries when an interesting and instructive programme was gone through. Professor V. G. Rao, the Chairman of the school, referred to the qualities of late Mr. R. H. Patuck, the donor and founder of the school. Mrs. Dinbai Patuck spoke about the life of late Mr. Patuck Mr. P. B. Advani in the course of his speech referred to the dignity of labour so much stressed by the donor during his life time and to the impetus given for starting prevocational education which is the crying need of the present time. He thanked the staff, Professors Rao and Choksi on the progress of the school.

SUBURBAN DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

In a meeting of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee held on the 27th inst. the following members were elected as office-bearers for the current year:

President:—Gokulbhai Bhatt.
Vice-President:—Mr. Markandrai Mehta.
Secretaries:—Mr. V. N. Purao and Mr. I. M. Oza.
Treasurer:—Mr. Chandulal S. Mody.

In addition to the office-bearers the following members form the Executive Committee; Messrs. M. K. Deshpande; H. N. Patankar; L. M. Mahtre; Keshavbhai Patel; Dhirajlal Modi; Jayantilal Vaishnav; Ratubhai Desai; Namdev Visavekar Virchand Sheth and Mrs. Gangaben Patel.

Members of the Local Self Government Committee are Messrs. Gokulbhai Bhatt, Chandulal Modi, Narayan G. Acharya, Ratilal Bechardas, and Indravadan Oza.

CAPITOL
DAILY at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
FREDRIC MARCH,
WARNER BAXTER,
LIONEL BARRYMORE,
JUNE LANG,
in 20th Century Fox's
"THE ROAD TO GLORY"
The Strangest Drama Ever lived!
EXTRA—
THE PASSING OF LORD BRABOURNE

Madame Krupskaya, widow of Nicolai Lenin, Leader of the Russian Revolution and First Head of Soviet Russia, who had been taking an active part in the Russian renaissance movement, died on Monday.

WORLD BAHA'I YOUTH SYMPOSIUM

Celebration In Bombay

The Baha'i Youth Group of Bombay observed the Fourth Annual World Baha'i Youth Symposium on Wednesday in the Baha'i Hall when Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A., presided.

The proceedings opened with a prayer by Miss Dolat Jamshid Hakimian. In explaining the real significance of the Symposium the president said that the Baha'i Youth all over the world to-day observed this day the object of doing it being to convey the Message of Peace and Unity, as propagated by Baha'u'llah, the Founder of the Baha'i Faith, to the leading citizens of the world.

Then Mr. K. B. Manavi spoke in Gujerati on the "Horizons Regained" Dr. K. M. Irani then explained in English the fundamental Teachings of the Baha'i Faith, and Miss Meherangiz Boman Irani told the audience what real leadership ought to be like. After her Mr. Shaukat Hashmi spoke in Urdu on the Baha'i Teachings.

The president, in his closing remarks, said that what greatly attracted him towards the Baha'i Faith was its principle of the Independent Investigation of Truth. This same teaching is in the Bhagwat Gita but as it is not followed in practice it needed reiteration and therefore Baha'u'llah has laid great stress on it. There is no coercion whatever in the Baha'i Faith. Everyone is free to investigate and find out the Truth for himself or herself and then to accept it.

Miss Roohangiz Kaiomars proposed a vote of thanks to the chair and Miss Behia Boman Irani garlanded the president. After Mr. Rustom M. Naimi said the closing prayer the friends partook of the light refreshments and the meeting dispersed.

HINDI PRATHAMA EXAMINATION

Numbers of the successful candidates in the above examination held on 19-2-1939 under the auspices of Hindi Vidyapith, Bombay, are as under:—

FIRST CLASS WITH DISTINCTION.

1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 14, 17, 21, 27, 74, 94, 103, 147, 172, 185.

FIRST CLASS.

4, 6, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 19, 20, 24, 28, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40, 43, 52, 54, 56, 57, 66, 67, 70, 71, 76, 77, 78, 80, 89, 95, 97, 109, 112, 137, 146, 149, 154, 155, 156, 159, 168, 173, 174, 178, 181, 186, and 190.

SECOND CLASS.

12, 18, 22, 23, 29, 31, 36, 39, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 55, 61, 63, 64, 65, 69, 75, 81, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, 93, 96, 98, 99, 100, 101, 104, 106, 110, 111, 115, 116, 130, 131, 139, 141, 150, 153, 157, 161, 162, 164, 165, 166, 167, 169, 170, 177, 179, 182, 183, 184, 188, 189, 192, 194, 195, 196, 197.

PASS CLASS.

30, 41, 45, 53, 59, 60, 62, 68, 73, 79, 105, 107, 108, 114, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 123, 124, 125, 126, 129, 132, 133, 135, 136, 138, 142, 143, 144, 145, 163, 171, 175, 176, 180, 187, 191, 193.

Dr. S. S. Sabnis, Mr. M. V. Sanzgiri and Miss Shanta Panadurkar are awarded prizes for standing 1st, 2nd and 3rd respectively in the Examination.

NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

BOMBAY, March 1.

Mr. H. V. Kamath, Secretary of the National Planning Committee, in a communique to the press, says:

"In view of requests from various quarters the time limit for submission of replies to the questionnaire has been extended by one month, that is, till March 31. The Committee will therefore meet not at the end of March as originally proposed but in the last week of April or the beginning of May.—A.P

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN)

Great preparations have been made by the Suburban Muslims to celebrate to-day's Moharrum festival.

In Bandra the celebrations are on a bigger scale than our city and crowds of Muslims from the city will join the long procession along the Ghodbunder Road carrying the Taboots for immersion into the sea along the Mahim Causeway.

The procession, it is expected, will be a very large one and special Police "bundobast" has been arranged. In another column of this paper yesterday, traffic regulations along the route for to-day have been published and motorists who do not wish to face inconvenience might make it a point not to pass between 3 and 5 p.m. and between 7 and 10 p.m.

Prison Standard Quite Enough For Workers!

Hubli Mill Management Hold One Anna Per Day Enough For Food

That one anna per day was quite enough to provide adequate food to a worker at Hubli, was the statement made by Mr. Naranji Tulsidas, one of the representatives of the Bharat Spinning and Weaving Mills, Hubli, in the course of his evidence before the Textile Inquiry Committee on Wednesday.

Union Activities

The representatives repeatedly complained against the "provocative" activities of Mr. N. B. Hirematn, the Secretary of the Labour Union who told the workers: "you can become the masters".

The mill was represented by Mr. Naraji Tulsidas, Mr. Govind A Nadkarni and Mr. M. R. Bavle.

In the course of their written memorandum in answer to the questionnaire issued by the Committee the representatives of the Bharat Spinning and Weaving Mills stated that a living wage standard could be defined as the standard of wages sufficient to give the worker his means of living.

According to the family budget drawn up by them a local adult worker could live on four rupees a month at most and a child could live on half that sum. A standard family they thought should be taken to consist of four to six members of whom two should be regarded as earning members.

They thought that the establishment of a minimum wage would create complications and the industry would shift to localities where conditions were more favourable. They thought that the living wage and the usual wages of other workers prevailing in the locality would be the proper guides in fixing a minimum wage.

Answering questions put by the Chairman, the Hon. Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia, they stated that they had a Reserve fund of nearly six lakhs of rupees. They had also written off depreciation to the extent of 13 lakhs of rupees. Nor had they bought any machinery out of the Reserve funds for the last 20 years. They were waiting for the cost of machinery to come down.

They guaranteed dividends first. When there was any surplus after paying profits they credited something to the Reserve fund.

MANUFACTURE TO ORDER

They prepared goods to orders and when there was no order they had to reduce their looms. They had to close down the Weaving department in December last because there were no orders. It was quite false to say that they closed the looms to induce workers not to join the Union. As a result of the reduction of looms more than 300 men had lost their jobs.

The lowest wage was that earned by a doffer who got Rs. 10-2-0. The workers were quite satisfied with the wages and had expressed their satisfaction to the Congress workers of Hubli. But since the advent of the Labour Union at Hubli workers had been incited to become arrogant.

They also denied an allegation made to the Committee by a worker at Hubli that for nearly three months women were made to work for two hours extra.

FAMILY BUDGET

Answering question put by Mr. V. L. Mehta they said that the family budget figures had been put down after making inquiries from a dozen families. When it was pointed out that the figures of Gadag which was the smaller place was twice the figures provided by them they stated that the Gadag figures must be wrong. They did not consider their figures too low.

Asked if it was true that there were certain restrictions on the entry of people to the Mills' chawls, they stated that they could not naturally permit the entry of "objectionable" persons. When it was pointed out that such restrictions were illegal, they said that some women took to prostitution. So they had to put restriction.

ONE ANNA QUITE ENOUGH!

Mr. S. A. Brelvi subjected the witnesses to a cross-examination about the workers family budget and the provision of Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-0-0, which they had made for food in the budget. Asked if one anna per day was enough for a worker to live upon, Mr. Naranji Tulsidas variously explained that it was a poor man's budget and that if the workers wanted richer food they should go to other occupations. Workers ate only Jovari and chillies and they could get 21 seers of Jowari for Rs. 1-8-0. This was more than enough for one month. Asked if Jovari was all they should eat and if they should not eat vegetables etc. he said that Jovari was the staple food of the district and as for vegetables they at chillies and onions.

Question:—"As an ex-Vice-President of the Hubli Municipality and a responsible citizen, do you think it is adequate food."

Answer:—"Of course. Jovari is more than sufficient. Two rupees are quite sufficient."

Mr. Tulsidas further illustrated his answer by pointing out that the jail diet cost only an anna and a half per day and yet the prisoners did not lose weight! He claimed that he was giving twice the sum that was spent on a prisoner!!

UNION ACTIVITIES

To further questions he stated that a Union had been started in November 1937. He complained that Mr. N. B. Hirematha, the secretary of the Union created hatred. He misrepresented the employers to workers and told them not to fear their bosses. He told the workers that they could become the masters. Such provocation could not be tolerated.

Replying to questions put by Mr. Khandubhai Desai that the introduction of sickness insurance or any other welfare scheme depended on the capacity of the industry to pay. He asked why the textile industry alone should be made to pay. There were other workers like hamals who were getting much less than textile workers.

Mr. Desai:—"So you want your workers to suffer as the hamals and others do."

Mr. Tulsidas:—"They are not suffering". In answer to questions put by Mr. R. A. Khedgikar they said that rationalisation was intended to help them meet foreign competition.

They were prepared to pay wages as high as was in far countries if the workers showed the same degree of efficiency. The conditions in Hubli were as good as those in Japan and the workers were to blame for low quality and production.

They objected to the entry of the secretary of the Labour Union to their chawls as they thought it might cause a breach of the peace.

LOW WAGES IN GADAG MILL

The Textile Inquiry Committee examined Mr. B. G. Joshi on behalf of the Narayandas Chunilal Spinning and Weaving Company of Gadag on Tuesday.

Earlier in the day the Committee continued the "in camera" examination of Mr. F. Stones.

In the course of a written memorandum in answer to the questionnaire issued by the Committee, the Spinning and Weaving Mills, Gadag, stated that the living wage standard varied from centre to centre. The standard of their own centre was upto the mark.

The Mills were working night shift to save production costs. Still they were paying one rupee per head extra to the night shift workers.

Answering questions put by the Chairman, the Hon. Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia, Mr. Joshi stated that the minimum wage paid by the Mills was Rs. 13 for time-workers and Rs. 11 to Rs. 13 for piece-workers. The highest wage earned by a weaver was Rs. 27.

HOLIDAY WITH PAY

They were prepared to contribute towards sickness insurance. They were prepared to give 10 days holidays with pay.

To Mr. V. L. Mehta he stated that the workers in the Mills and their families were treated at the Mission Hospital at Gadag. The bills were paid by the Mill. It amounted to Rs. 100 to Rs. 110 per month. The mill had only one small chawl of 38 rooms.

LOW WAGES

Answering questions put by Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr Joshi said that a budget of Rs. 9-12 as plus Rs. 2 extra was intended for one individual. Asked if the wages paid at Gadag were not very low, Mr. Joshi said that they were not lower than the rates paid at Gokak and other centres

About 400 persons from the Criminal Tribes Settlement were employed in the Mills.

PENSIONED OFF A FIT MAN

Rigours of Police Life Did Not Harm Him

WOULD NOT MISS HIS KRUSCHEN

At 50 years of age he was presumed to be beyond the arduous demands of police duties. But was he? Read what he says now—five years after he was pensioned:—

"I am a man of 55 years. It is now five years since I was pensioned off from the——Police. I went through thick and thin, day and night in all weathers, while I was in the Force, and am to-day as fit as any man still serving in the Force. People often ask me 'Why are you remaining so young?' and my answer is 'Kruschen Salts.' I have used Kruschen Salts now for the last 13 years, and I will certainly use these Salts until I am leaving this world."

—W.J.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1939

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

The Quinquennial Conference of Indian Universities which met on Wednesday at the University Convocation Hall is the fourth of its kind. But this may be news to many as the Conference is not as well-known as it should be. That is because the Conference does not meet annually, as well it might, and its three last sessions were held either at Delhi or Simla in a more or less exclusive official atmosphere. Nor has the Conference exerted any appreciable influence on Indian universities. That is partly because each Conference meeting only once in five years, considers, as if to make amends for its infrequency, far too many questions at each session and has perforce to deal with most of them more or less superficially in the limited time at its disposal. Moreover the resolutions of the Conference are not binding on its constituent Universities nor does its executive, the Inter-University Board, carry on any propaganda in support of the resolutions of the Conference. The position will be much better if the Conference is held more frequently, if the subjects to be dealt with at each session are previously discussed thoroughly and reported upon by competent sub-committees, and if the Board carries on an educative propaganda either in an organ of its own or other educational or general periodicals. Modern educational problems are too many and too complex to be solved satisfactorily by dilettante methods.

Culture And Utility

The Governor of Bombay in his inaugural address and the President of the Conference have both laid special stress on the ideals of university education in a thoroughly learned manner. We shall not discuss the ultimate ideals by themselves. For at present the ideals are not so much at fault as the methods of achieving them. All agree that university education, like other grades of general education, aims at both culture and practical utility, the later being understood, not in the limited sense of bread-winning, but in the wider sense of preparing young men for all the duties of life, for what Herbert Spencer called complete living. But in actual practice most universities, we fear, lay too much stress on a loosely understood type of culture and too little on utility of any kind. Nay, some professors have developed such a strange distrust of utility that they seem to argue that what is useful is necessarily lacking in cultural value and is, therefore, tabooed. The recognised Indian languages possess great utility. But as if for that very reason, they are considered to have less cultural value than classical languages. Actuarial science is highly useful for insurance work. But probably for that very reason it is not considered fit to be included in any mathematical curriculum of the Universities. On the other hand, the more remote a thing is from the realities of life, the more important it is conceived to be; so much so that the very word "academic" has come to mean unpractical. We do not underestimate the value of pure culture. But we do insist that complete general education at every stage should ensure a happy blend of culture and utility. If, for instance, the compulsory study of a dead language is replaced by a subject like physiology, it will be nearer the blend we suggest.

Medium Of Instruction

The divorce of University education from the realities and needs of life is best illustrated by the Universities with few exceptions, clinging still to a foreign medium or instruction in all collegiate classes. Two decades ago the Sadler Commission recommended immediate introduction of the mother-tongue as the medium in schools and its early introduction in colleges. Yet in spite of the fact that the Osmania University and the Indian Women's University have successfully used the Indian languages as the medium of instruction, Prof. Ranganadhan, the President of the Bombay Conference, says: "There are almost insuperable difficulties in the way of replacing English immediately by the languages of the country as the medium of instruction. We have to remember that the language of public administration in the country is still largely English, that there is no common Indian language which could be used not only for ordinary intercourse but for the communication of scientific knowledge, that there are in certain cases several major languages spoken in the same area and that many of the Indian languages are yet not quite suited to convey modern thought." The difficulties are unduly exaggerated. The mother-tongue as medium could have been gradually introduced all these years. It can be so introduced even now. The absence of a common Indian language is a frivolous difficulty, for the idea is to use the mother-tongue as the medium. The difficulty of varied languages can be overcome in colleges as it is being overcome in schools, each college, if not each university, using its own medium. And because the language of administration is still English, it does not at all follow that English must continue to be the medium of instruction. Finally, the languages at present recognised by universities for the matriculation are sufficiently developed to be a serviceable medium, at least for undergraduate classes, and there is no harm in foreign technical terms being used till they are replaced by Indian ones. But where there is no will there is no way or it is beset with almost insuperable difficulties. The time has come for the public to elect only such persons as fellows of universities as are prepared to do their duty by the Indian languages.

Chamberlain As Martyr!

Defending himself during the Labour vote of censure on British recognition of General Franco, Mr. Neville Chamberlain complained that "it must be a long time since he had listened to such a series of bitter personal attacks upon a single individual." But it must be a longer time since a single individual has flouted so cynically and offensively, all obligations to Parliament, to Democracy and to International morality. The recognition of General Franco is only one in a series of blatant betrayals. Nor is his excuse for doing so anything new or better in its nature. His plea is that he was saving the Spanish Republicans. This is not a fact, for, the recognition is "unconditional" and the private assurances of General Franco—even if they are more serious than those hapitually given by Mr. Chamberlain himself and inevitably broken—are too vague to be at all material or to justify any hope on the part of the unfortunate Republicans. What a return has the British Premier made for sacrifices cheerfully and heroically undergone in the cause as much of Democracy and of Anglo-French security as of Spanish Republicanism itself!

But Mr. Chamberlain has not betrayed Spanish Republicans alone. He has betrayed France too. As Sir Norman Angell pointed out recently:—

"There will be no cession of territory to either Italy or Germany. There will be no formal occupation by Italian or German troops, which may well be withdrawn.

But Franco's army, like the army of pre-War Turkey, will be instructed by German technicians, supplied by German materials. German guns will command the Straits and Gibraltar from Spanish Morocco and enable the German and Italian combination in some measure to neutralise the bottling up of Italy in the Mediterranean by giving access through Spain to the Atlantic coasts for submarine and air bases. France will have three new frontiers to defend—Alps, Pyrenees, and the Mediterranean."

In this connection it is significant to note the implied snub to France when General Franco announced British recognition but made no mention of France. General Franco's deliberate omission is a pointed expression of his attitude to France, rendered possible by Mr. Chamberlain, the friend of France.

Martydom Of Hussain

Significance Of Moharram

(By Fazalbhoy)

Moharram, the Muslim festival of mourning, is the celebration of a sad and soul-stirring event. Tazias or replicas of Husain's tomb made of bamboo sticks, paper and tinsel are made in their thousands and carried amid scenes of the wildest enthusiasm to the accompaniment of loud shouts, the beating of tom toms and all sorts of acrobatic displays. In some places the celebrations are on such a lavish scale that people have come to regard Moharram as the Muslim festival *par excellence*.

The pomp, ceremony and the spectacular nature of the celebrations often tend to blind one to the tragic significance of the event which Moharram is meant to celebrate. Instead of the solemn gravity and quiet ceremony that one generally associates with mourning celebrations there is here splendour, pageantry and boisterous frenzy. Scenes of such wild and uncontrolled enthusiasm are apt to lead one to run away with the idea that Moharram is a season of general rejoicing.

Unparalleled Sacrifice

But far from it Moharram has a deep and most tragic religious significance. The 10th of Moharram marks the death anniversary of Hazrat Imam Husain, the grandson of the Prophet, in circumstances which, in the words of Gibbon, "evoke the sympathy of the oldest reader. The martyrdom of Husain forms one of the most tragic chapters of world history. No other event in the history of the world can equal in tragic intensity or pathos the heart-rending scenes enacted on the field of Kerbela thirteen centuries ago. The truly heroic manner in which Husain met his death in the face of the greatest tribulations and sufferings can hardly find a parallel in world history. It is a case of the greatest sacrifice in the cause of truth, willingly and unflinchingly offered in the most trying and adverse circumstances.

The facts are briefly these. At the time of the Prophet's death it appeared that the great work of reforming and humanising the Arabs for which he had laboured and died had been thoroughly accomplished, and that Islam had finally triumphed over all forces of barbarism and reaction. But that was not the case. Only a few years after the death of the Prophet it became evident that Islam had not yet succeeded in completely conquering the primitive and wild passions of the Arabs. These had only been driven underground and as soon as the opportunity offered itself all the old tribal jealousies, desert hates and primitive barbarism of the Arabs began to manifest itself.

Moawiyah's Ambition

During the Caliphate of Hazrat Ali, the fourth Caliph and son-in-law of the Prophet, things began to assume a dangerous shape. A most righteous, devout and God-fearing man, Ali was too honest and scrupulous to deal effectively with the wild and pent-up energy of the Arabs which was now flaring up. Moawiyah, an astute and shrewd politician, had set himself up as an independent ruler at Damascus and had begun to style himself the Commander of the Faithful. By a judicious use of poison and dagger he had silenced all opposition and had won for himself the allegiance of all the principal leaders of the Muslims.

There only remained Hasan, the grandson of the Prophet, who on account of his near kinship with the Prophet was a force to be reckoned with. But Hasan unlike his younger brother was a man of peaceful nature and retiring disposition preferring the solitude of the home to the humdrum of politics. He, therefore, entered into a compromise with Moawiyah and for the time being averted a crisis.

But even in the seclusion of his home Moawiyah regarded Hasan as a potential danger to the stability of his throne. Hence in accordance with his old method of getting rid of his political enemies he got Hasan poisoned.

Yezd—The Profligate

About this time Moawiyah died and his son Yezid ascended the throne at Damascus. A moral reprobate of the first order and steeped in every conceivable vice he had not even the saving grace of his father—a shrewd political brain. He plunged headlong into a life of debauchery and the Court of Damascus soon degenerated into the vicious court of a despot. Instead of following the simple,

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)

SOUTH INDIAN STATES AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

The Basic Problem

By Dr. K. B. Menon

Speaking in general terms in the Indian States civil liberty is almost non-existent. There is one fundamental difference as between the British Indian provinces and the Indian States. In the former we have power at least in theory to control our conditions of liberty through an elected Assembly. One is not ignorant when one makes this statement of section 110 of the Government of India Act of 1935 which vests the sovereign power in the British Government and denies the right to the Indian Legislature to make changes in the Constitution. Yet one cannot but recognise the relatively greater possibility of working out a more democratic form of Government out of the British Indian system. No attempt is made in the Indian constitution to introduce any element of democracy in the Indian States.

The problem of civil liberties in any country may be discussed from two important aspects, namely, the aspect of law and that of its administration making provision for the fact that the two are not completely separable and that the one has some close bearing on the other.

The Press

Law in the Indian States is an antiquated edition of the law that is in operation in British India. In some States they are copied 'in toto' while in a few others laws are modified to suit local reactionary tendencies. The awakening in the States has been responsible for a movement in some of the States for a revision and repeal of laws relating to elementary civil rights and to bring them on a par, as far as possible, with the laws and customs in the neighbouring British territory. In Cochin, Mysore and Travancore, for example, efforts were made to get the Press Act so amended that the popular case might be more adequately presented in the newspapers. Cochin and Mysore agreed to introduce after some resistance a Press Act very similar to the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act of 1932. It must be mentioned that this Act itself is a repressive emergency measure introduced during the civil disobedience days to muzzle the press. This Act entrusts the executive with arbitrary powers, denies the right of revision to the High Court and condemns the accused before he has even a chance to violate the law. Travancore and Hyderabad have both a licensing system very primitive in its scope and operation. These rusty instruments of repression are ruthlessly used when any popular demand is pressed.

Intellectual Starvation

In Cochin during the unrest of July 1937, His Highness by a special proclamation enforced the emergency Newspaper Regulation Act and prosecuted three newspapers for criticising the policy of the Government, convicted the editor of the "West Coast Review" to four years' rigorous imprisonment for alleged seditious writing and suppressed the "Keralan" by demanding prohibitive security. In Travancore immediately trouble started, the Government requisitioned the services of the Press Regulation and cancelled the licenses of five papers. About eight papers have stopped publication on account of the recent amendments and many more have been made practically useless through the repeated issue of notices and warnings. Neither in Travancore nor in Cochin to-day is there a single paper that dares to be frank. Ten newspapers are under ban in Travancore. But Hyderabad beats all hollow. Within this vast dominion, which is about the size of France, there are only one English daily, one Marathi weekly and one Telugu bi-weekly and a couple of Urdu newspapers and magazines. The 14 millions of the State depend for their intellectual sustenance and contact with the outside world on imported papers. The State, through a series of Firmans, has banned 38 newspapers, bulk of which hail from Bombay. The recent reported attempt of the Government to issude permits to papers that are allowed in is even worse. This intellectual stagnation and starvation in most of the Indian States is a problem of major interest and importance not only for the people of the States but for all India.

Assembly & Police

In Hyderabad efforts were made last June to repeal or at least so amend Gashti No. 53 of 1939 F. as to relax its rigours and to facilitate free association and expression of public opinion. The revised Gashti, however, by incorporating the most drastic provisions of Seditious Meetings Act of 1911 has not helped to ease the situation. The power to allow and disallow meetings through a gradual process of devolution has been in the hands of the police, and the public have no choice but to abide by their decisions and accept any and every condition which they may choose to impose. The revised Gashti gave this custom the sanction of the law. It gave wider powers to the police without adequate safeguards against abuse. Those who are acquainted with the width of existing police powers will certainly question its wisdom and condemn it as a serious threat to public liberty.. "Such rules can lend themselves" said Mr. Bhulabhai Desai in commenting on the revised Gashti, "if the police so desired to prevent a meeting of any group of persons even for a business purpose, social purpose and every other form of human group activity, and I am inclined to think that it is so worded that the Executive may use it or refrain from using it according to their own view of what they intend to suppress or allow." This indiscriminate expansion in the ambit of police power is not confined to Hyderabad. The famous statement issued by Miss Mascarene on May 2nd last in connection with a nocturnal raid on her house and which has remained uncontradicted by the Government, is a terrible indictment of Travancore police. Cochin police was no less culpable in the alleged beating of Mr. P. S. Nambudiri, a labour worker or of the reported hiding of a press reporter in Trichur. Recent allegations of tortures by Hyderabad police of political workers are instances in point.

Repressive Laws

No review of the position of civil liberties in the South Indian

Continued on Page 11 Col. 4)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

ROUMANIA'S FUTURE

King Carol, who has established a dictatorship of his own in Roumania, has celebrated the first anniversary of his authoritarian constitution with the defiant declaration that "we shall leave intact to future generations the patrimony inherited from our ancestors." King Carol's challenging militancy differs from that of his brother-dictators, Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler, in that it is pointed at them. Herein lies its virtue. But herein lies its great danger too. The history of those who challenged the Dictators is a tragic one. Betrayed by democracies, they eventually ended as food to appease the greed and hunger of Germany and Italy. King Carol and his Roumania may yet go the way of so many earlier victims, unless Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler disagree on the subject.

JINNAH MUST KNOW BETTER

Mr. M. A. Jinnah has issued an imperious fiat that no member of the Muslim League shall attend the Conference of the All-India Jamiat-ul-Ulema, which is now being held in Delhi. Mr. Jinnah's anxiety, constituted equally of personal and political factors, is, of course, quite comprehensible. Equally comprehensible is the hardihood with which he accuses the Jamiat-ul-Ulema of working as an obstacle in the way of Hindu-Muslim understanding. The "raison d'etre" of Muslim League leadership being what it is, Mr. Jinnah cannot but perpetrate blatant perversions of obvious facts and history. But even Mr. Jinnah ought to have known better than assume an air of superiority and refer to the Jamiat as "these few individuals." The Jamiat is an all-India body of universally respected Muslim divines, whose life-work is service in the cause of their religion and who all have undergone great sacrifices. And at the very best Mr. Jinnah has only just begun the former.

JUSTLY CONDEMNED

Cotton interests in Bombay endorse our view that, while the doubled duty on imported cotton will take a pretty long time to be really helpful to the cultivation of long staple cotton in India, it will immediately be an advantage to Lancashire and a handicap to the Indian textile industry. The Finance Minister's insistence that his only object in doubling the duty was to balance the Budget cannot absolve him from the responsibility for dealing one more blow at the Indian textile industry. The responsibility is particularly heavy because the higher duty on imported cotton is not accompanied by an additional compensatory duty on imported cotton yarn and fabrics. Perhaps we have not yet heard the last word in the process of pampering Lancashire.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

Though Mr. G. K. Phadke's cut motion in the Bombay Legislative Assembly intended to emphasise the need for more agricultural schools was finally withdrawn, it served a useful purpose in drawing attention to the importance of wide practical instruction in agriculture. Government explained the various steps they had taken to ensure such instruction but regretted the paucity of trained men for this work. We trust the Poona Agricultural College will soon turn out more men trained as instructors either for agricultural schools or demonstration farms. It will also be an advantage to lay special stress on agricultural instruction wherever the Wardha scheme of education is to be enforced. Such instruction is easily the most important part of any basic education for rural areas.

JUVENILE BEGGAR PROBLEM

The keen anxiety of the Government of Bombay to solve the problem of juvenile beggars was once again stressed by the Hon. Mr. Munshi in a speech delivered under the auspices of the Bombay Ladies Branch of the Indian National Association on Tuesday. That most of the children begging in this city are the victims of a well-organised racket and exploitation in one of its worst aspects can be witnessed any day on the streets of Bombay. Many of the deformities, which the children exhibit in order to rouse public sympathy, are generally feigned and at times they are even deliberately brought about. At present about 800 children are being looked after in the various rescue homes in the city but the problem is of an overwhelming magnitude. The Trombay colony scheme, prepared by Mr. Munshi, aims at tackling the issue systematically and comprehensively Government by themselves are not, however, in a position to finance the entire scheme and it is the duty of public-spirited citizens to come forth to support a great social experiment, which seeks to reclaim the exploited children and to train them to be useful citizens.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Some limbs of the law seem unable to branch out very far.

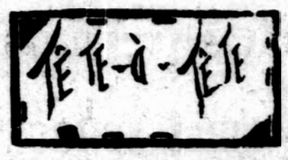
The hour of triumph will surely come to the man who hustles.

Most people have too much of one thing and too little of another.

Never laugh at the girl with a pug nose; you can't tell what may turn up.

A girl only partly returns a man's affections when she returns his letters and retains his presents.

It is said the snipe has a nerve running clear down to the end of its bill. The plumber must be that kind of bird.



WITHOUT COMMENT—

Dealing with the last part of the censure motion, namely, that the recognition of Gen. Franco had destroyed confidence in the good faith of Britain in all democratic countries, Mr. Chamberlain said that he found difficulty in believing it, seeing that the "great sister democracy, France, takes exactly the same view and has taken exactly the same action."—Reuter.

* * * *

"It appears that Mr. Gibson presented what he understood was the State's viewpoint on all aspects of the controversy."
—Anglo-Indian report of Gandhi-Gibson interview.

And what Mr. Gibson "understands" is what——yes, you are quite right.

* * * *

Mr. Gibson is further reported to have told Gandhiji that he, Mr. Gibson, did not "see any breach of faith on the part of the Thakore....."

But, naturally, Mr. Gibson couldn't see it.

* * * *

"I greatly appreciate the reference which you have been kind enough to make to the support which my officers have given you in your determination to guide Jaipur along the path of progress."
—Viceroy's Banquet Speech.

Sir Beauchamp St. John and Mr. Young?

* * * *

"The immense value," said the Viceroy, "in terms of the contentment and the prosperity of your subjects whatever their class or creed of a high level of administrative efficiency is rightly present to Your Highness."

Did "my officers" who were rightly present, look down into their plates with due modesty?

* * * *

The President of the British Board of Trade stated in the Commons that substantial progress was being made towards the conclusion of the trade negotiation with India.

More than substantial in fact, Sir James Grigg—or shall we say India?—has just pushed the whole affair a very long step forward towards satisfactory conclusion.

* * * *

STOCK EXCHANGE PRESIDENT ON BUDGET

Grigg Shows Little Sympathy For Industrial Enterprise
—Headlines.

What then is the backdoor protection to Lancashire for?

* * * *

Rai Bahadur Chitale, M.L.A., was not satisfied with assurances by the Speaker and Mr. Morarji Desai that no disrespect was meant to him and brought his speech to an abrupt end by saying: "I am not going to speak any more."

We hope, he deliberately did it. We mean, we should like to compliment him on being a sufficiently clever speaker to realise that his abrupt silence would be more effective than continued—er—oratory.

* * * *

Mr. R. A. Butler is regretfully unable to object to the re-inforcement of the Indian garrison in Libya as a breach of the Anglo-Italian Agreement. But, "we..... trust that the situation will develop in such a way that the normal complement of troops can be maintained."

In other words, "we" seem to "trust"—don't "we"?—that the French will cede Tunis.

* * * *

"We shall," declares King Carol of Rumania, "leave intact to future generations the patrimony inherited from our ancestors."

This is quite-un-admirable. But His Majesty would also be well advised to prepare a refuge so that in case he was forced to, he might leave his patrimony to—er—future masters without being caught like Schuschnigg.

* * * *

"How very nice to see you," said the professor. "And how is your husband?"

"But, professor, I am not married."

"Dear me, dear me! Then your husband is still a bachelor?"

Britain Plans For Huge Army Bill

GROSS ESTIMATES SHOW INCREASE OF OVER 46 MILLIONS

Cost Of India And Burma Services Shoot Up

LONDON, March 1.

The gross army estimates for 1939 represent an increase of 4,67,14,000 sterling compared with 1938. The total net estimates represent an increase of 4,16,55,000 compared with last year, but owing to the much larger provision from the consolidated fund in 1939 the net estimates to be voted amount to 819,23,000 or 34,34,000 less than 1938.

Strength Of Regular Army

The strength of the regular army, inclusive of British troops in India and Burma at the end of the current financial year, is anticipated to be approximately 800 officers and 16,000 other ranks below the existing establishment; the corresponding figures for last year were 1,200 officers and 24,000 other ranks.

The gross army estimates for 1939 issued amount to 16,11,33,000 sterling, an increase of 4,67,14,000 compared to 1938. Meantime the strength of the army is to be increased by 15,700 to a total of 1,85,700 spread over all arms and branches. Both the totals are much higher than in recent years.

Mr. Hore-Belisha, in a memorandum accompanying the estimates, explains that after allowing for normal appropriations in aim which are a book-keeping transaction, the corresponding figures are 14,81,55,000 sterling for 1939 and 10,65,00,000 for 1938, which is an increase of 4,16,55,000. But in 1939 provision for the issues from the consolidated fund amounts to 6,62,32,000 compared with 2,11,43,000 in 1938, so that the net amount to be met by the tax-payer is 8,19,23,000 or 34,34,000 less than in 1938.

Recruiting has been most satisfactory throughout the year and if maintained at the present rate it should considerably reduce this shortage. It is anticipated the intake of recruits during the financial year ending March 31 will be 40,000 compared with 29,482 finally approved during the year ended last March.

While detailed statistics of production of munitions cannot, in public interest, be published, acceleration of rearmament programme is shown by the comparison of the provision made under the vote for warlike store for the last four years, namely, 90,73,500 in 1936; 2,50,32,000 in 1937; 3,83,83,000 in 1938; and 5,55,09,000 in 1939.

Mr. Hore-Belisha says that the current year was marked as an year of "outstanding achievement," in the history of the territorial army.

It is explained that appropriations in aid are receipts from all other sources than taxation. In the case of the present army estimates, they amount to 79 millions, including defence contributions from India, Burma and the colonies, but they are mainly accounted for by 66 million sterling from the consolidated fund under the Defence Loan Act of 1937.

CIVIL SERVICE

The Civil Service estimates published shows the total at 440 millions sterling, including Education 52 millions, Police 13 millions, Old age pensions 48 millions, Ministry of Pensions 38 millions, Roads 24 millions, Widows, Orphans and Old age contributory pensions 20 millions, Ministry of Health 23 millions and Broadcasting 3.75 millions.

Another big increase is shown for India and Burma Services, where the total of 5,863,000 sterling for increased grants toward military expenditure is an increase of 3,751,000.

NAVY ESTIMATES

Borrowing of 80 millions sterling, an increase in the new construction programme and a reduction of personnel by 13,500 are the three outstanding features of the Navy estimates. In view of the borrowing only 69 millions will require to be met from revenue against 96 in 1938, a decrease of 26.75 millions.

The largest element of increase over the 1938 estimates is an account of new construction. This increase is due to the fact that three programmes of 1936, 1937 and 1938 are now at the stage at which the heaviest expenditure is being incurred on them. The new construction, which includes two capital ships, one air-craft carrier and four cruisers, is larger than the 1938 programme by two destroyer flotillas, twenty fast escort vessels of the new type and ten mine sweepers. The total cost of the programme is expected to be about 60 million.

Lord Stanhope's explanatory memorandum accompanying the estimates shows that the total provision for naval service is larger by 23.25 millions than in 1938.

LARGER ESTIMATES NEXT YEAR

A high official of the admiralty states that although the naval estimates are the largest ever presented in this country, it is almost certain that they would be even higher next year.—Reuter.

Powers To Devalue Dollar

Plea Before Coinage Committee

WASHINGTON: Feb. 28.

Testifying before the House Coinage Committee, Mr. Morgenthau strongly urged the renewal of the Emergency Powers covering the stabilisation fund and dollar devaluation which otherwise would expire on June 30.

He maintained that the power to devalue the dollar had been a "warning to the world that we are ready and able to defend he position of this country in the world trade and protect American goods from an intensified competition in the United States market."

Mr. Morgenthau refrained from specifically recommending the renewal of the emergency powers authorising purchase of newly-mined silver, but drew attention to the fact that these powers expire on June 30 and under the proposed Bill would be extended until January 15, 1941.

Urging the renewal of the presidential authority to change the gold value of the dollar Mr. Morgenthau made it clear that the administration does not intend to change the dollar unless an emergency arises, but strongly favoured the retention of this power as a "reserve weapon."—Reuter.

Fire Casualties In Japanese Military Warehouses

TOKYO, March 1

Many casualties are feared as a result of an explosion following a fire which is still raging in military warehouses of Hirakata, Osaka prefecture.—Reuter

Election Of New Pope

Conclave Of 62 Cardinals Begins: Losing Touch With Outside World

VATICAN: CITY: March 1.

With the arrival of three American Cardinals early this morning all the 62 cardinals have assembled for the Conclave which is beginning in the afternoon.

The solemn entry to the Conclave begins at 4 p.m. when the Cardinals will proceed to the sound of the chant of Veni Creator Spiritus from Pauline to Sistine Chapel.

Escorted by Guards holding lighted torches, the Cardinals will make a tour of inspection to ensure that all points of access will be closed. Tolling of bells will signal that all doors are locked and thereafter until the new Pope is elected, the Cardinals will lose all touch with the outside world.

The first ballott will be taken to-morrow morning and afterwards the Cardinals will meet in the evening and morning until a decisive result is achieved.—Reuter.

AFRICAN DEFENCE FEDERATION

BULAWAYO, Feb. 28.

"Europe has learned to define patriotism as the desire to kill one's neighbour and that is one of the reasons why we do not want Germany as a neighbour in Africa", declared Mr. Holden Grade, Mayor of Bulawayo, opening the African Colonial Conference.

The Conference, known as "Hands Off Africa Conference", decided to form itself into a Federation of all Colonial Leagues for the protection of Africa under the name of the African Defence Federation, the first object being "to retain for all time Tanganyika territory and Southwest Africa within the British Commonwealth of Nations".—Reuter.

Warsaw Students' Demonstration

Police Disperse Crowds By Repeated Charges

WARSAW, Feb. 28.

Police charged repeatedly in the streets of Warsaw to disperse demonstrating students, who tried to march to the Foreign Office and Parliament, but were stopped and driven to the University Building.

They remained there in the afternoon, guarded by a hundred police men. The demonstrators were protesting against a remark of General Skwarczynski, Leader of the Camp of National Unity, who declared that the opposition were using students as blind instruments.

The demonstrators also appeared to be trying to make the Government take a stronger line over the Danzig incidents.—Reuter.

PROTECTION TO INDIA'S COMPETITORS

AHMEDABAD, March 1

The local Millowners Association has sent to-day a telegram to the Finance Member, Government of India, protesting against the proposed increase of import duties on raw cotton, stating that the measure will place the industry distinctly in a disadvantageous position by giving undue advantage to competitions, namely from the United Kingdom and Japanese manufacturers.

The telegram adds that prior to the final Indo-British Agreement, the Government are not justified in disturbing the Indian Industry's competitive capacity. The measure will also check progress of the industry's endeavour to convert to finer counts in accordance with the Tariff Board's recommendations.—A. P.

Bitter Opposition To Franco's Recognition

"Chamberlain Has Misled Parliament"

ATTLEE'S CHARGE AGAINST CHAMBERLAIN: CENSURE ON RECOGNITION TO FRANCO DEFEATED

LONDON, March 1.

The Labour Motion of Censure on recognition of Franco was defeated by 344 votes to 137.

Sir Thomas Inskip replying to the debate said that he understood that Mr. Attlee had accused Mr. Chamberlain of depriving the House of an opportunity of expressing its views on the question of the recognition until after the recognition was accorded.

Mr. Attlee intervening said that the important accusation was that Mr. Chamberlain made deliberately misleading statements to the House.

The important point was that the Prime Minister when asked a question should tell the House the truth (Loud Ministerial cries of "withdraw").

Sir William Davison addressing the Speaker amid noisy interruptions from the Labour benches said that the Leader of Opposition accused the Prime Minister of telling untruth to the House.

The Speaker said that Mr Attlee's accusation was terribly near something which ought to be withdrawn.

Mr Attlee replied, "I made a statement with which I thought nobody will disagree—that a statement by the Prime Minister in reply to a question should be the truth (Ministerial cries of "Oh").

Sir Thomas Inskip remarked perhaps after what the Speaker had said it was in accord of the views of the House that he should take no further notice of the matter.

POLICY OF BANKRUPTCY AND SUICIDE

Sir Archibald Sinclair on behalf of the Liberal Opposition said that the British Government confronted Parliament with a policy of bankruptcy and suicide.

Government was now going to recognise a government which could not maintain its authority without foreign troops Government had strengthened dictatorships, weakened democracies, betrayed one after another those countries which trusted them, and their epitaph would be "we have eaten dirt in vain".

Mr. Anthony Eden expressed the opinion that whatever decision the House took the question would remain one of anxiety and Britain could never rest indifferent to the situation in which Spain or any part of Spain, her territories, islands or overseas possessions were under the control or even partial domination of any non-Spanish power.

Mr. Eden believed that the result of withholding recognition would be to encourage the conflict to proceed after it had passed a period when no one thought the result could be changed.

It was a fearful responsibility which he was not prepared himself to take and that was why he would support Government in the division lobbies.—Reuter.

REPUBLICAN CABINET MEETS

MADRID: March 1.

"EVERYBODY IS AT HIS POST WHETHER IN THE GOVERNMENT, THE ARMY OR CIVIL LIFE. THE MORALE OF OUR ARMY IS HIGH," declared Senor Delvayo in a statement to the Press in Valencia.

The Republican Cabinet held a prolonged midnight meeting in Alicante District.

A brief communique afterwards stated that Dr. Negrin informed his colleagues of the present situation and added that the next meeting will be at Madrid.—Reuter.

Progress Of Mahatma's Peace Mission

(Continued from Page 1).

two seats to the Muslims and one seat to the Bayyats. Thus the strength of the nominees of the Parishad was reduced from seven to four and thus what was a majority at first became a minority. The Parishad regarded this as a "breach of agreement" and after considerable correspondence between Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and the State authorities, the fight was resumed.

MAHATMA'S MOVE.

Gandhiji in one of his statements made it clear on behalf of the Parishad that so long as there was a majority for the Parishad on the Reforms Committee, he would persuade Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and the Parishad to accept representatives of Muslims and Bayyats on the Committee.

THE ALTERNATIVE

It appears that as a result of preliminary discussions between Gandhiji and State authorities the latter may be willing to allow only non-official members on the committee to exercise the right of vote. If this is finally agreed upon then the Committee will virtually consist of seven members of whom two will be Muslims, one Bayyat and the Parishad wants at least the rest to be its nominees, so that it will have a majority in the Committee. Alternatively, the Parishad is agreeable to an increase in the number of the Committee members provided its majority is mainained.

A proposal to this effect is understood to have been decided upon by the Parishad, as a result of its discussions with Gandhiji this afternoon and Gandhiji is understood to have communicated this compromise proposal to the State authorities through Durbar Virawalla, with whom Gandhiji had a hundred minutes talk tonight after prayers.

Mahatma Hears Peasants' Complaints

RAJKOT, March 1.

Mahatma Gandhi had another busy day to-day.

After prayer in the evening, he reviewed the day's work in a statement to the "Associated Press". "In the morning I saw peasants from Halenda, Kherdi and Hodthali and several other places, who had complaints to make about the delivery of the State's portion of crops and against lathi charges and the like. There were nearly 150 of them, including about twenty to twentyfive women. I did not know that I was going to meet them this morning, therefore, I had not informed the Khan Saheb. Happily, he dropped in after I had proceeded with the conversation. He was able to listen to what the peasants had to say and asked them certain questions also. At this stage I do not want to go into details of these allegations.

"After the talk with the peasants, I had a prolonged conversation with the Khan Saheb, as usual of a friendly character. I think that we made a little headway with the allegations made in my statements about atrocities.

TALK WITH CO-WORKERS

"In the afternoon, I saw coworkers and had a full discussion with them for an hour and a half over the questions agitating the public mind. The discussion with the workers was very interesting in that they asked some penetrating questions and I endeavoured to put before them my view of what the implications of true Satyagraha were. I believe that they are working with a full sense of their responsibility. In this connection I am glad to be able to say that the authorities allowed some leaders, who are in jail to come to me because I needed their assistance for the purpose of carrying on negotiations. They were kept with me for a few hours and taken back to their respective quarters about 6-30 p.m.

REPORT ON JAILS

It is stated that the Surgeon of the West Hospital who accompanied Mahatmaji during his tour of the jails has also submitted a report to the Resident emphasising the insanitary condition of the jails.—United Press.

"Ogpu" Force In Sakhalin

Allegations Made Against Soviet In Japanese House Of Peers

TOKIO March 1.

Allegations about the presence of a Soviet armed "OGPU" force of 5,000 in Sakhalin were the subject of a question in the House of Peers and it was asserted that South Sakhalin was guarded only by 600 Japanese police.

A War Office spokesman replied that while the Treaty of Portsmouth stipulated that no armed force should be stationed in Sakhalin, he expressed the opinion that there were considerable "OGPU" troops there and assured the interpellator that the Japanese Army had completed preparations to deal efficiently with any emergency.

These preparations were then explained at a private session.—Reuter.

VICEROY AT JODHPUR

Rank Of Air Commodore Conferred On Maharaja

JODHPUR, March 1

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Linlithgow, accompanied by their daughters arrived at 8-30 a.m.

The Maharaja and the Resident in Rajputana received H. E. The Viceroy. A salute of thirty-one guns was fired from the fort and a guard of honour presented. After formal introductions, H. E. The Viceroy drove through decorated routes to Ratanada Palace lined by cheering crowds. At the Palace a guard of honour was presented and a salute of guns was fired.

The Mizazpursi ceremony was held.

In the course of his speech at the State Banquet at Jodhpur the Viceroy said:—

Your Highness possesses one of the most up-to-date aerodromes in India. It is used regularly by three Trans-India services and in 1937-38 as many as 877 machines landed there. This achievement has been made possible by the great personal interest which Your Highness has always taken in flying. It is, therefore, with particular pleasure that I am able to announce to-night that His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to confer on Your Highness the rank of Air Commodore in the Royal Air Force.

ISSUE OF FEDERATION.

"I have listened with attention to Your Highness' remarks on the vital question of federation and the objects and the ideals which federation represents, and I welcome what you tell me of your attitude towards this great question, an attitude all the more significant when we are dealing with a state of the importance and with the historic tradition of Jodhpur. The decision as to accession to the federation of India this is one for Your Highness to take, and neither in the case of Jodhpur nor in the case of any other State will any pressure in regard to that decision be brought to bear upon a ruler.—A.P.

SITUATION IN HAIFA

The situation in Haifa, although tense, continues peaceful. There have been minor Arab demonstrations against employment of Jewish supernumerary police and in one case, Jews were stoned, suffering minor injuries. Most of the railway workers have returned to work but shops and transport are still affected by the Arab strike.—Reuter

BRAWL IN DUTCH CHAMBER

National Socialist Member Expelled

THE HAGUE, March 1.

A brawl in the Chamber led to the suspension of the sitting.

M. Vanton Ningen, National Socialist, used unparliamentary language and refused to leave when ordered. The Catholic member, M Rutyer, then called M. Vanton Ningen, a traitor.

M. Vanton Ningen rushed at M. M. Vanton Ningen rushed at M. Rutyer and blows were exchanged, several other members intervening.

M Vanton Ningen was finally expelled.—Reuter.

TYAB SHEIKH RELEASED ON BAIL

CALCUTTA, March 1.

Tayab Shaikh, Labour leader, who was arrested at Ahmedabad on a warrant from the Bengal Government under Section 124 (a) I.P.C., has been released on a bail of Rs. 2,000 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta. —A. P.

RAJEN BABU'S STATEMENT

(Continued from page 1).

framing his programme for placing before the Congress unhampered by us.

TEST ON MERITS

"Besides when he has no confidence in our "bona fides", it is hardly proper that we should be forcing ourselves and our views on him. This incompatibility is even more regrettable than in compatibility of views. We shall consider the merits of whatever proposals come from the President or from those who agree with him and enjoy his confidence. We shall test them in the light of Gandhiji's principles and programmes as we believe we need those principles and his leadership in the best interests of the country in the coming crisis.

"If they are in conformity with them, then all this talk and bother about Right or Left has no meaning apart from its personal aspects. If they are not, we shall have to say so and ask the Congress to decide. The issue, therefore, before the Congress will be simple but clear and the Congress will have to give an equally clear decision."—United Press.

Rangoon Riots Havoc

(Continued from Page 1)

trict Magistrate has issued an order prohibiting the assembling of more than five persons.

Evidence of the spread of the disturbances in outlying areas was provided in a thirty-mile tour by the Associated Press correspondent round Insein, Bauktow, Thamaing, Okkyin and Kamayut.

At Okkyin, three Moslem houses have been burnt down. An attempt was made to set fire to a mosque with the result that an outhouse of the Mosque was slightly burnt.

One Hindu from Thamaing and two Moslems from Kamayut have been admitted into Insein hospital with head injuries. At Thamaing one Moslem shop was looted and another Moslem teashop was sacked. At Bauktow two Moslems were assaulted. The trouble in the suburbs started over an assault on a Hindu and the burning down of a Moslem house in retaliation. Intensive mobile police patrolling has checked activities of the hooligans groups, who are seen at street corners, in groups armed with sticks and crowbars.

A large number of arrests have been made by the police in Rangoon.—A.P

PRESS EMERGENCY POWERS TO GO

RANGOON, March 1.

The House of Representatives to-day passed by 70 votes to 14 Mr. U Ba Than's Press Emergency Powers Law Repealing Bill, which was supported by the Burmese members, including Mr. U Saw, a new Minister, while Indians and Europeans opposed it. —A. P.

Indians To Resist Segregation

Union Govt. Measure Based On Local Option And Servitude Plan

JOHANNESBURG, March1

The "Star's" usually well-informed lobby correspondent states that the Government have decided upon a segregation measure based on local option or servitude plan, upon which the Minister of Interior, Mr. Stuttaford, has been working for some time.

The measure includes separate residential area for European and coloured races, including Indians, where a large majority of the inhabitants of the township desire it, but there will be no interference with the political rights of the coloured persons.

It is understood that a large majority of the Government's followers in Parliament will support the measure.

It is believed that the coloured races in the Cape Province attach more importance to political rights than to social and residential equality, but strong opposition is expected from Indians who, in a memorandum recently published, rejected any segregation measure which apply to them.—Reuter.

World Achievement.

The Fine Dust Of Space

Here is an incredible truth:

The fact that we know anything of it is in itself one of the greatest achievements of human ingenuity and of reasoning ability the world has seen.

Look up at the night sky. You see the stars. Between them is the utter blackness of interstellar space. What is there between one star and another except millions of millions of miles?

We are told that space is not a complete vacuum, as was once imagined. It is sprinkled, so to speak, with an average of half a dozen atoms in every cubic inch. When we remember that the best vacuum ever made in a laboratory contains something like 100,000 'million' atoms, we realise how rarefied space is, and we may be forgiven for thinking that a few specks of matter, the very finest fine dust of space, do not count for anything.

But the space in which millions upon millions of stars shine is millions of millions of millions of miles in extent, and if in every cubic inch there are only five or six specks, they mount up beyond all our imagining, so that astronomers declare with some confidence that very probably this fine dust is as heavy (could it all be gathered into one place) as all the suns and stars and planets put together, and that to express it in tons we should need perhaps a figure 2 followed by no less than 33 noughts.

An amazing thing it is that the smallest particles of matter should by their multitude be as great in mass as all the myriad worlds in all the universes.

A SHORT STORY

Hector

BY STANLEY CORDELL

They used to say about Hector Vail that there was never a circumstance out of which he couldn't make some money. He was clever, that boy. Oh, he never became rich. I doubt whether he wanted to be. Wealth would mean he would no longer have to use his wits or think up ingenious ways of making money, and that would have robbed him of life's greatest thrills.

Hector wasn't dishonest. On the other hand he wasn't faultlessly honourable, either. Sometimes I used to think he bluffed his way along, but I changed my mind about that.

Last January my wife and I sailed for a short vacation in the West Indies. I was surprised to find Mr. and Mrs. Hector Vail listed among the passengers—surprised and not a little pleased, for wherever Hector is there is bound to be something doing.

As it happened, we were two days late in getting out of Boston, Fog. And we were held up in New York harbour for another day. More fog. By this time the passengers were pretty well acquainted and likewise a little bored. After all, there are limits to the activities available aboard ship, especially when weather conditions make it impossible to spend any time out on deck.

The first day out of New York, with a southeast rain keeping us all inside, Captain Halsey, realizing, like all good captains of cruise ships that his passengers should be entertained, came forward with suggestions for games. One of the games he suggested was a guessing game. He knew we were all landlubbers and he thought we ought to know something about the sea and ships. So he wrote down a list of questions.

"How many tons of coal would you think it takes to navigate this boat from New York to Jamaica?" "How many gallons of fresh water do you think we carry?" Those were samples of the questions. The passengers looked over the list and instantly became interested, because there were things they would all like to know.

Before the contest started a man named Mills made a suggestion: "Let's make it worthwhile. Let's all chip in a quarter for each question. The one who guesses nearest the correct answer gets the prize. Captain Halsey will be the judge."

The suggestion was met by approval. About 100 passengers chipped in a quarter for each question. There were 10 questions, making the total prize money dol. 250, or dol. 25 per question.

A committee was appointed to consult with the captain; rules were drawn up and the contest began. Three minutes were allowed for each question. When a half hour was up, the captain collected the papers and checked the answers with his list.

It developed that Hector Vail won dol. 175, Mills dol. 25 and the two other prizes went to two other passengers.

Mills was enthusiastic. He suggested another game, this time having twenty questions at twenty-five cents each, all questions pertaining to matters of the sea. One hundred and fifteen passengers agreed to make up the pool.

There were ten winners this time, but the startling fact was revealed that Hector Vail collected nearly two hundred dollars. I say startling because it had never occurred to me that Hector was a man who possessed information about things that did not pertain to his various enterprises. My respect for the man mounted considerably.

Before we docked in Jamaica three days later Hector was wealthier by more than dol. 500.

It is doubtful whether I or any of the other passengers would have again thought of the guessing game at which Hector Vail had profited, except that a month after we returned to Boston I dropped in at my travel agent's to discuss a Labrador trip for next summer.

"You'll probably be glad to know that there's a man from your town taking the same trip," the agent said. "Chap named Hector Vail. He was on the southern cruise with you, wasn't he?"

"Yes," I admitted. "He won a lot of money playing a guessing game. He's probably using it for this Labrador trip."

"What kind of a guessing game?"

"Oh, about coal tonnage and fresh water supply and speed—things that would interest anyone taking his first ocean trip."

The agent smiled and his eyes twinkled. "So that's it!" he said. "What do you mean?"

"Nothing much. Vail spent an hour asking me questions about Labrador, and wanted to know the address of the steamship company. Said he had some facts he wanted to check up on."

I made it a point the next week to drop in and see Burt Mills.

"Mills," I said, "that was a pretty fast one you and Vail pulled on the southern cruise. Now don't look blank. Vail put you up to ask the captain that he suggest that game. He told you the answers to a couple of questions to make it worth your while."

Mills looked sheepish. "It didn't occur to me what a job I was putting up on you others until it was too late. I didn't know he had all the auswers. By the way, Vail is taking a Labrador trip next summer. Should we warn the captain about him?"

"No," I said with a sigh. "People have been warned against Hector Vail dozens of times. It doesn't do any good. He's too smart for them."

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"JAIPUR KISAN DAY" IN CITY

A few thousand people gathered on the Chowpatty Sands, on Wednesday evening to observe the Jaipur Kisan Day, organised by the Jaipur Rajya Prajamandal.

Mr. Rajmal Lalvani, (M.L.A.,) who presided said that the Kisan struggle in Jaipur deserved every encouragement from the citizens of Bombay.

Speeches, criticising the Durbar of Jaipur, and felicitating the Kisans for putting up a brave fight were made by Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan and others.

A resolution protesting against the repression in Jaipur and offering greetings to the peasants of Jaipur on their spirit of non-violence in face of grave provocation was passed.

In the early morning hours a Prabhat Pheri was taken out from the Praja Mandal's office.

GOERING'S BLUSTER.

BERLIN, March 1

"We must produce aeroplanes in quantity and quality that seem unimaginable" declared Field Marshal Goering in a speech to the heads of the armed forces and party members. "We must sharpen the sword that serves the security of the German people. The word 'fear' has been crossed out of the German vocabulary.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

GORAKHPUR March 1

Information has been received that seven persons including Mr. Elson, Assistant Auditor B. N. W. Railway, Mrs. Elson and three R. M. S. employees, were injured and a R M S van and a saloon damaged as the desult of an engine colliding with the R M S van throwing it down at Bhatni junction on B N W Railway.—A. P

MARTYRDOM OF HUSSAIN

(Continued from Page 6)

righteous and rigid principles of life enjoined by Islam, the so-called Commander of the Faithful became a profligate tyrant leading a degenerate life of pomp, luxury and self-indulgence.

HUSSAIN'S RESISTANCE

Hussain, the younger brother of Hasan, who had succeeded him to the Imamate, was made of sterner stuff. He saw before his eyes the tragic spectacle of the whole life's work of the Prophet being undone by this vicious and Godless man, Yezid. He realised that the pristine glory and the simple beauty of his grandfather's faith was in danger of being destroyed by this resurgence of heathenism. He could not sit idle. It was his duty to stand up and vindicate the faith of the Prophet. Unlike his elder brother he was not prepared to temporise with the tyrant of Damascus.

Yezid realised the danger and called upon Husain to give unquestioned obedience to him as the Commander of the Faithful. In reply Husain thundered forth his resentment at all his ungodly ways. In the most uncompromising language he refused to owe allegiance to a man who had trampled under foot all the sacred principles of Islam and had thrown to the winds all canons of morality, virtue and piety.

Tragedy of Kerbela

Yezid infuriated and fearing that the ideas of Husain might spread inveighled him by means of false letters and promises to a place called Kerbela in Iraq. Travelling with a small band of women and children Husain encamped near the bank of the river Euphrates. But here he was soon surrounded by serried ranks of Yezids' troops who for three days cut him off from all source of food and water supply. In the scorching heat of the desert the women and children suffered unheard-of privations. On the 10th of Moharram the unequal battle began. On one side was the well-fed and well-equipped army of Yezid numbering thousands and, on the other, the small tattered band of Husain's followers—72 in number including women and children, starved, thirsty and poorly armed—but brave and unflinching in their devotion to Husain and the cause for which he stood.

Fighting heroically, one by one all his followers were laid low, until Husain was left only with his infant son whom he lifted up in his arms and requested for a few drops of water to wet the child's parched throat. To this the heartless brutes replied with a dart transfixing the little child. Solitary and broken with grief Husain himself now entered the field and after a brave and heroic fight met a noble and glorious death. Never for a moment in the midst of his untold sufferings and privations had Husain faltered or wavered in his determination to save the faith of his grandfather from dying a violent death at the hands of the heretical and profligate kings of Damascus.

Saviour of Islam

The heroic sacrifice of Husain had not been in vain. The reaction was not long in coming. The grim tragedy of Kerbela created throughout the length and breadth of the Islamic world a wave of moral indignation against the iniquities of Yezid. And the fury which this engendered swept off the ungodly, kingdom of Damascus and by leading to a thorough heart-searching on the part of Muslims saved the religion of Islam from total annihilation.

The late Moulana Mohamed Ali has beautifully epitomised the significance of Husain's noble and heroic sacrifice in an immortal Urdu couplet which when translated reads:

"The murder of Husain was in fact the death of Yezid, for every anniversary of the tragedy of Kerbala revives the faith of Islam."

FINANCE BILL PASSES THIRD READING

Opposition Fights On Principle, Says Delhavi

The third reading of the Finance Bill was carried in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Wednesday.

The Muslim League Party, the Independent Labour Party, the Democratic Swaraj Party and Progressive Group ranged themselves in opposition and fought to the last ditch.

The Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, the Speaker of the Assembly, was in the chair.

Proceedings In Detail

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale, one of the veteran members of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, as a protest against certain interruptions while he was supporting a cut motion moved by Mr. Musaji E. Patel on the total Government demand for agriculture refused to speak.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, at this stage wanted to know whether Mr. Chitale was justified in making reference to grazing lands, which did not strictly come within the subject under discussion.

Rao Bahadur Chitale, seemed much put out by this fresh interruption and cried out "I have nothing more to say. I will not say a word more" and resumed his seat.

MR. LATTHE'S REPLY

Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister replying to the cut motion said that no case had been made out for the cut motion. The Opposition members had put forward various proposals and suggestions and the Government agreed with most of them but this did not mean that the present programme of the Government was in any way defective. One thousand workers proposed for the rural development scheme, he felt sure, would prove very useful to the agriculturist.

The cut motion was lost.

MUSLIMS' EDUCATION.

The Premier moved a demand for Rs. 1,96,60,000 under "Education."

Mrs. Faiz B. Tyabji (Muslim League) moved three cut motions of Rs. 100 each to raise a discussion on the necessity of providing facilities for teaching of Urdu in schools in Bijapur, Ahmednagar and Thana Districts.

She thought that it was upto the Education Department and the popular Government to find out how the defects which were admitted to be existing in the progress of education as far as the Muslim community was concerned, could be remedied. She did not want that more money should be specially spent, but she thought that greater thought should be bestowed on their education. Those communities who were ahead of their community should extend their help to them. She was in favour of compulsion as a last resort.

Faiz Mohomedkhan Mahobatkhan (Muslim League) stated that there was not even a single Muslim Matriculate in Ahmednagar at present. He supported the cut motions and he asked whether Government intended to convert all the middle schools into High Schools so that Muslims could get higher education along with English. He thought that facilities should be given for the teaching of Urdu.

MUSLIMS AND CONGRESS.

Mr. K. S. Firodea (Congress) stated that in Ahmednagar Muslim girl school there were hardly more than 10 girls. He thought that a demand for disseminating a desire to get education must be created. But whenever Congressmen approached Muslim masses with such an intention, there was a cry from other political parties that they must keep aloof from Congress people. In those circumstances, he asked, how could Congress workers induce Muslim masses to take to education. He thought there should be no suspicion or distrust.

Although he thought the object of the mover of the cut was good, he thought Urdu was not necessary. For example in his district or for that matter in the whole of Maharashtra Muslim students learnt Marathi.

Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh stressed the necessity of spreading female education without which, in her opinion, "Swaraj" could not be attained.

Mr. S. L. Karandikar (D.S.P.) demanded that Government should allot expenditure for education of Muslims on population basis or Government should give a definite negative reply to the "fantastic proposals of the interested parties."

Sir Ali Mahomedkhan Delhavi said that of what Mr. Karandikar had demanded was carried out then he thought it would mean woe into his community in the Province.

He appealed to Government to see that educational policy with regard to Muslims be pushed forward.

PREMIER'S REPLY

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier, in the course of his reply, said that his anxiety was to provide education regardless of any communal considerations.

He further stated that he had consulted Mrs. Tyabji regarding the education of Muslim girls and he had carried out some of her suggestions after her visit to the Poona school and he assured her that other suggestions would soon be carried out.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

As regards the teaching of the Koran in schools, he pointed out that the difficulties of providing denominational religious education for the children of all the communities were almost insurmountable.

HINDI-URDU ISSUE

As regards the Hindi-Urdu controversy he said "we are not going to quarrel over scripts" Hindustani would be taught in all the schools of the Province and both the Nagari and Urdu scripts would be taught simultaneously.

HINDI v. HINDUSTANI

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan moved a cut of Rs. 100 on the item of Rs. 8,000, provided for grants to private institutions imparting instruction in Hindustani, for raising a debate over Hindi and Hindustani.

The Premier intervening stated that the names of institutions given in the Budget—the Karnatak Hindi Shikshak Vidyalaya and two other Hindi institutions in Poona and Surat,—were misnomers. In all those institutions, he assured, Hindustani was taught.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan accepted the explanation.

The House then rose for tea.

PROVISION AGAINST DEFAULT

After tea, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved an amendment for deletion of Sec. 28 of Clause 7 of the Finance Bill, giving powers to Government for recovering any sum in respect of the Urban Immovable Property Tax, in case of a default by the Municipality.

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe replying stated that he expected the Municipality to discharge its duties satisfactorily under ordinary circumstances. The Section was intended as a safeguard against mischievous people getting control of the organisation and trying to circumvent the law.

The amendment, when pressed to a division was lost, 30 voting for and 55 against.

Mr. Bhole's amendment seeking collection of the tax through the collector instead of through the bank on behalf of the Municipality was also opposed by the Minister.

The amendment was pressed to a division and lost, 8 voting for and 38 against.

The whole Clause was passed by the House.

When the Bill was moved for the third reading after the second reading was passed, Sir Ali Mohommed Khan Dehlavi, the Leader of the Opposition, opposing it on the principle underlying it, recalled the attempts made by the Opposition to rub off the objectionable features in the Bill or at least to lessen the stringency of it.

In this connection he recalled the suggestion made by a member in a debating society in London presided over by the late Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and of which he was the Leader of a minority group. The suggestion was to allow the parties to come to blows, logic and reason having failed.

But here they could not come to blows for several reasons, "namely for the dignity of the House, for the dignity of the Opposition, for the dignity of the chair—the dignity of Government being a matter for them to look after."

But he wanted to draw the attention of Government to the term, although not unparliamentary, used by the Finance Minister, that Government treated the argument advanced by a particular member of the Opposition with contempt.

However, all that they could do was to be consistent and be honest to the principle, they held and so he opposed the third reading of the Bill.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Chitre on behalf I. L. P. and Mr. Bramble opposed the third reading.

Mr. Latthe, replying, stated that he had scrupulously considered the Opposition arguments and modified the provisions of the Bill, in the case of the small landlords, exemption for the Port Trust and the Municipal buildings.

But Government thought that the object of the Bill was the most laudable one. For years together, Government had derived revenue from a sinful source and the very fact they were stopping it, was a great thing indeed.

With regard to the reference made by the Leader of the Opposition that Government had treated the argument with contempt, he explained that there was no such intention as regards the Opposition arguments as a whole. He, however, pointed out that he could not do anything else in the case of a member, whose statement with regard to the loan taken by the U. P. Premier for Prohibition, was absolutely untrue and who had said unwarranted things as to what would befall the City in case the Property-Tax was enforced.

The third reading of the Bill was pressed to a division.

The Bill was passed the third reading 57 voting for and 27 against.

The House, then, adjourned till 11 a. m. on Friday.

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Dental authorities say that the safest and simplest way to prevent Pyorrhoea is to gargle with Milton twice daily. Milton's powerful antiseptic action kills all germs, preventing sepsis of the mouth and keeping the gums firm and healthy. It makes the breath sweet, too. Use Milton regularly—a clean mouth is a safe mouth.

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THE WORLD'S BEST VEGETABLE LAXATIVE.

MUTT AND JEFF—Any Old Port in a Storm

By BUD FISHER

THOSE GUYS, MUTT AND JEFF, SWINDLED ME OUT OF MY HARD-EARNED MONEY THAT I MADE IN AMERICA AND IN RETURN GAVE ME A CHEAP CALENDAR AS A GIFT!
I WANT TO "GET" THEM BUT I CAN'T HOLD OUT! I'M DONE FOR! I'VE BEEN SWIMMING SIX HOURS AND I'M ALL EXHAUSTED!
AS I LIVE! A CRAFT IN THE OFFING! I'M SAVED! SAIL HO!
SAIL HO, YOURSELF! WHO ARE YOU?
I'M KING BOLOGSKI OF BOLONEY! WHO ARE YOU?
INCOME TAX COLLECTOR!
MRS. MUTT AND THE SHERIFF!
1-30

World of Wireless

Britain Retaliates?

News Broadcasts In German, Italian And Spanish

LONDON: (By Mail).

News Bulletins in French and German, medium-wave transmission of which has hitherto been limited to the London Regional wavelength, are now being broadcast from several transmitters. Bulletins in Italian are also broadcast daily on the short wave length only.

An additional bulletin in German is broadcast at 10-45 p.m. on week days from the same transmitters as at 7-15 p.m.

REORGANISATION OF OVERSEAS NEWS SECTION

Changes have also taken place recently in the organisation of the news services in the BBC's Overseas Department. As a measure of co-ordination, the Empire News Service and the Foreign Language News Service, previously under separate editors, have been brought together in an enlarged Overseas News Section, under an Overseas News Editor. To this post A. E. Barker, hitherto Foreign Language Service News Editor, has been appointed.

The Arabic and the Spanish-Portuguese services, also included in the Overseas News Section, remain under the same editors as hitherto.

RADIO SET MANUFACTURE AND RURAL BROADCASTS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In response to your invitation with regard to Dr. Rao's article on "Manufacture of Radio Sets," I would like to place my views before your readers. Dr. Rao's article can distinctly be divided in two parts: (1) Manufacture of Radio Sets, (2) Rural Broadcasting. I would deal with them separately:

Dr. Rao says that for cheaper sets no research is needed, all that is needed is the expansion of market. But how can India have cheaper sets by the expansion of market for foreign goods? Yes, we need not invite foreigners for research work; but at the same time, we should try to manufacture radio sets from the materials available in India.—We should try to find out substitutes for those materials that are not available in India. For instance, if brass screws are not available, as Dr. Rao says, wooden screws or nails can serve the purpose as well. And for this research work is quite essential. But all this cannot be done at once and so our immediate attempts should be:—

(1) Instead of getting expensive foreign experts, students should be sent to foreign manufacturers for training. India should make it clear to these foreign manufacturers that unless they provide all facilities to Indian students in their factories and workshops, Indian market would be closed to their goods from even now.

(2) If complete radio sets cannot be manufactured at present, at least those parts—if only the wooden cases—that can be manufactured in India should be utilised. This would indicate assembling of different parts in India. In this case, if there be no legal objection, the 'Sales Tax' (introduced by Bombay Government) can be so utilised by all Provincial Governments as to encourage building up of radio sets in India. A graduated sales tax—highest for the radio sets completely manufactured in foreign countries, lower for spare parts, still lower for raw materials—should be levied. Sales tax serving as a tariff.

Now with regard to Rural Broadcasting, Dr. Rao's complaints that it has given no results. It might be that not the "colossal illiteracy and vacuous brain" of the villagers be responsible for this. It might be that the method of conducting Rural Broadcasts be wrong. My experience of these rural broadcasts is that either they are too intelligent or too foolish for the villagers. Either the intelligence of villagers is completely underrated or overrated. The failure of Rural Broadcasts is to a great extent due to the failure of those arranging the programmes to understand the villagers. And this is as it is to be expected, since these highly placed people might never have been villagers or might never even have come in contact with the villagers. Rural Broadcasting Programmes should be conducted by persons coming from the villages—by educated villagers and then they are bound to be successful.

They should never forget that the suggestions made here with regard to the manufacture and utility of Radio sets merely amount to a treatment of symptoms. The solution of all our difficulties is complete Independence since the real disease is the foreign rule and our slavery.—Yours, etc.,

SHANTI PRASAD.

RADIO, INCENTIVE TO STUDENTS

American Educationists's Views

Decrying radio censorship, Dr. Elizabeth Laine urges that education is best fitted to improve the intellectual, moral or artistic standards of radio programmes. As a member of the research staff of the Regents' inquiry into the character and cost of public education in the State of New York, Dr. Laine surveyed the radio scene.

"Certain groups and individuals believe that public censorship of broadcasts will have to be resorted to if public standards are to be elevated," she stated in the portion of the survey concerning radio, which has been published by the McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc. "This type of control is opposed to the democratic principle of free speech and therefore not in accord with our national ideals.

"It is in the educators' power so to enhance educationally sound radio materials with interest that the usual radio entertainment will appear stupid, insipid and unappealing in comparison."

Under the heading "Adaptation of Radio to Education" it is pointed out that the most important contribution radio can make to education is that of introducing history in the making.

INCENTIVE TO STUDENTS.

"Events of great significance brought into the classroom over the radio become, through the words of living participants or of commentators actually present, meaningful and vital realities of which the listener feels himself a part," Dr. Laine continued. 'By hearing the words as they are uttered by the chief performers or by hearing the words of an eyewitness, the listener is transported to the scene of action and in a very real sense participates in the momentous experiences.

"An excellent news broadcast should furnish an incentive to students to follow up subsequent developments in world situations in magazines, books and newspapers," Dr. Laine pointed out. "It should serve students who are thinking and reading about vital subjects of contemporary interest."

APPALLING POVERTY IN HYDERABAD CAUSE OF UNREST

Food Consumed Per Head Is Below Famine Ration, Says Dr. Jaisoorya

"The British Indian figures on total production basis give less than one pound of staple food per head of population per day and Hyderabad, based on official statistics, gives less than five and a half chattaks per head per day, that is, less than half the rations of the Madras Famine Code. That is the fundamental reason of all the unrest in Hyderabad."

This was the opinion expressed by Dr. Jaisoorya, son of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, in the course of an interview with a press representative.

Giving his opinion as a layman about the appeal that the Osmania University has preferred against the Nagpur University for admitting 600 expelled students of the Osmania University—a subject that is to be discussed by the Inter University Board at its meeting on Tuesday—Dr. Jaisoorya pointed out that the Board was hardly the proper forum in which such a subject could be discussed and also that any opinion expressed by the Board could not be binding on the Nagpur University.

"The whole problem is so obvious", he said, "that it is surprising that the Inter University Board should waste its time trying to decide on which side justice lies.

"First of all the Inter-University Board is not a statutory body and its opinions are not binding on the constituent members nor can it lay down the law.

"Secondly the Osmania University is also not a statutory body, has no charter of Rights, does not come under any University Act as in British India and the Chancellor of the University is the Prime Minister of the State, the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Mahd. Yar Jung is the political member and the Pro-Vice Chancellor is, as far as I can judge, a very learned mathematician with no administrative opinion of his own.

It is merely by courtesy that the Osmania University is suffered to rub shoulders with the other Universities in the Inter-University Board. If the Osmania University wants to make a political question of it, as it has been doing in Hyderabad, through the Government subsidised Press, since the University is part and parcel of the same Government and has no independent existence, then the Inter University Board is hardly the right place where the question could be considered.

NEW OFFICE-BEARERS OF PANCHMAHALS YOUTH CONFERENCE.

(From Our Correspondent)

GODHRA, (By Mail.)

A meeting of the members of Reception Committee of Panchmahals-Rewakantha Youth Conference was held to-day when Mr. Ratilal Dwarkadas Desai was elected Chairman, and Sjts. Chimanlal Desai, Somalal Shirvia, Ramanlal Joshi and Champaklal Joshi as Secretaries.

Addressing the meeting, Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya laid stress on the need of organising youths on well-organised Anti-Imperialist Movement.

FOREIGN TRADE FOR INDIAN TEXTILES BLOCKED

Reaction To Additional Duty On Raw Cotton: Kasturbhai Lalbhai's Warning

BOMBAY, March 1.

An attack on the increase of duty on cotton is made by Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai who, in a statement says:—

The increase in the import duty on cotton will have very serious effect on our industry. The new duty will increase our cost of production. This increase in our cost is automatically an advantage to Lancashire, but she is not the only one to benefit. Japan too will derive a tremendous advantage over us not only in our own market, but also in the few foreign markets where we have made some progress. It is next to impossible for our industry to develop any foreign trade with a non-refundable duty of 1 anna per pound on cotton.

Those who look upon the cotton industry as the goose that lays the golden eggs must appreciate the needs of the industry. Our industry has grown and prospered under the shadow of the competition of a highly mechanised country like England and that of Japan with its cheap labour and State help. We are the unequal partner in this triangle.

I can hardly imagine it to be possible to consider any equitable Indo-British Trade Pact, unless a counter vailing duty is imposed on the Lancashire imports.—A. P

PROF. DAVAR'S VIEWS

Prof. Sohrab R. Davar, M.L.C. in a statement to the press in the Central budget says:—

The Central Budget has come as a shock to Bombay inasmuch as the cent. per cent. addition of duty on imported cotton threatens to affect very seriously the cotton mill industry. Considering that hardly one per cent. of the long staple cotton used in this country is indigenous cotton the amount of injury that it will do to those of our cotton mills which are manufacturing superior fabrics and fancy goods by use of long staple imported cotton can well be imagined.

A large number of our mills had begun to produce first class superior material in form of shirting and fancy goods and not only supply largely the wants of the people of India but the industry has reached a stage when it is in a position to export the cotton fancy-fabrics even to countries like France where shirting is being exported to a substantial extent.

It is time that we should now agitate through our proper Associations for a readjustment of import duty on Lancashire and other foreign cloth with a view to adjust the difference between the protection as it existed prior to the imposition of this duty and after 1st April 1939.

Grigg Shows Little Sympathy For Industrial Enterprise Says Mr. K. R. P. Shroff

Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, President of the Bombay Stock Exchange, in an interview, said:—

"Conjecture have been rife for some days as to fresh taxation in the Central Budget. The fact that only the duty on raw cotton has been doubled will be received with a sigh of relief, particularly after the severe shock we received from the Bombay Budget. It will be a matter for the future to see how this increased duty will affect the Textile Industry, but in any case, it will give some benefit to Lancashire

"As Sir James Grigg himself admits, Companies in India will be called upon to contribute a further 52 lakhs in the shape of increased income tax and super tax. The 'slab' system which is to be introduced will be a benefit to individuals with small incomes whereas companies with small incomes will be penalised. In fact, Sir James Grigg seems to have little sympathy for industrial enterprise in this country for not only is the rate of income tax fixed at the highest for them but there is no exemption whatever for super tax.

Apart from this the budget is a featureless document calling for no comment".

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THE BETTER CIGARETTE FROM ENGLAND.
CMS/63

Inter-Universities Conference

Universities As Temples Of Freedom Of Thought

LUMLEY WARNS AGAINST PAROCHIALISM

Ranganadhan Pleads For Indian Nuffield Or Rockfeller To Help Learning

The Quinquennial Universities Conference commenced its fourth session in the University Convocation Hall on Wednesday evening, under the presidentship of Dewan Bahadur S. E. Runganadhan, Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University.

The Conference was organised by the Inter-University Board with the object of bringing together educationists from all Indian Universities, and representatives of the Government of India, to discuss academic problems and propose new plans and schemes of University work for the ensuing five years

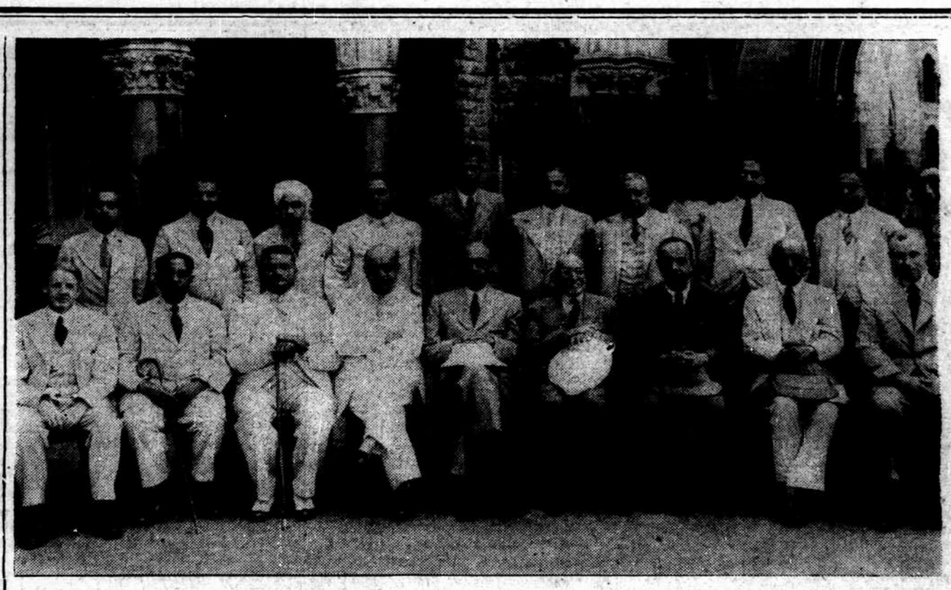
The Conference was attended by the representatives of 18 Universities, prominent among whom were Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Dr. C. R. Reddy, Dr. S. Hadi Hasan and Prof. Meghnad Saha.

Governor's Address

His Excelliency the Governor of Bombay inaugurating the session said:—

I shall venture to stress some of what seem to me the fundamentals of the University ideal which could only be abandoned with great loss. It was the English poet, Milton, who, in one of his prose works, spoke of "beholding the bright countenance of truth in the quiet and still air of delightful studies". In these words he expressed one of the best and most satisfying qualities of the academic opportunity—the joy of learning and the detachment which it provides from passing distractions.

This calm and peaceful quality of University culture still survives, although, with the stress of modern life, even Universities have to work at a higher pressure comparable with the acceleration of the business and the commercial world. But even so every University is, and should be, a sort of haven where thought may live unhampered by outside irrelevance. It is still a place in which the noblest traits in human character can be built up.



Annual meeting of the Inter-University Board was held at the Convocation Hall of the Bombay University. Photo of group of members of the Board.

SHAKESPEARE AN ACADEMICIAN

"He was a scholar", says Shakespeare, "and a ripe and good one: exceeding wise, fairspoken and persuading" In these words how many of the virtues and hign qualities of the truly academic mind are portrayed.

It seems to me that in everything that the University does it must not be forgotten that, first and foremost, its success is to be judged by the manner in which it produces men worthy of the scholar's ideal and of the scholar's fairness of thought.

The University must first be a school of character from which benefits flow freely to the community and to the world at large. With such a leavening of character the knowledge and the learning, which a University exists to disseminate, achieve their best and fullest purpose.

In these changing conditions let us be sure what a University should be and for what it should exist. It must, I would say, remain a seat of learning and culture, a centre for co-ordinating knowledge and the results of learning in its broadest sense. This means not primarily in the immediate practical application of knowledge and learning to trade, industry, commerce, the professions and public life, but in the subtler and finer effects of a wider and more comprehensive outlook on things.

MEDIAEVAL UNIVERSITIES

The modern University is the direct descendant of the Universities of the Middle Ages—institutions which, under the name of "studia generalia," began with the object of bringing famous teachers together to disseminate thereby the learning and scholarship of the time which otherwise were threatened with destruction amidst conditions where, apart from religion, respect for the higher things of the mind was not greatly appreciated.

The virtues of these Mediaeval institutions still have their value: they are perhaps vital to any true conception of the University of to-day.

The Mediaeval University indeed was, first of all, an association of teachers, the learned men of the day giving of their learning to those who sought it. Exactly the same is what establishes the fame of a modern University, that is, the name and reputation of its teachers.

The development of the same principle is eminently important in a country like India, where distances are great and the multiplication of similar functions beyond a certain mark is not economic. It is the great teacher who draws the attention of all who are interested in his subject, and it is he who creates the tradition which is so important. Something of what I mean will be found in a study of how scholars from all Europe flocked in the Middle Ages to the Universities at Paris and Bologna to listen to the lectures of the renowned French and Italian doctors, or how Cuvier in Paris at a later day, and Lister in Edinburgh still later, created schools that won their reputation by the force, originality and soundness of their teaching.

The University is a bulwark that preserves what has been done and seeks to adapt. easily and without too much violence, what is most beneficial in the doctrines that come from the world of action.

In the past, on more than one occasion, when the civilisation of the time was threatened by violent dissolution or by catastrophe from invasion by force, the Universities were sanctuaries where men of learning found refuge. In this way they preserved for the future not only the knowledge and wisdom of an earlier day, but provided the structure on which the newer ideals eventually took the shape which proved their final worth.

I would venture to emphasise the dangers of parochialism in any future University development or the encouragement of purely local interest where this is likely to interfere with a broader and more generous ideal of the cultural importance of scholarship and learning. Local interests must be served, but they should be served in such a way as to improve and not hamper that great ideal for which all Universities stand.

I might touch, for a moment, on another important function of the University in modern India—the extent to which it should be relied upon to provide men fit to assume leadership in the many walks of public life and, not least, in the field of government and dministration. It is not the privilege of the University to provide leadership in all fields of public life. Indeed, it would not be right were this so, because the value of an academic career would be lost on many people and there are several fields of public efforts where leadership of a different kind is necessary and available. University education is not for everybody. As Lord MacMillan has remarked, "Universities should be open to all, but it would not be wise for all to enter them."

Indeed, it is a social waste to educate academically persons who will not profit from such education.

SEARCH OF TRUTH

One of the chief qualities which an academic training should give is the power to express, without fear or favour, the conviction of truth; to state a case fairly and logically; to allow the person from whom one differs the same privilege and to support with all the means at one's hand the right of everyone to speak his mind freely and without interruption, provided that toleration, sincerity and care have gone to the forming of any opinion.

From the rapid progress in the education of the masses which is likely to result from the policy now earnestly pursued by many Provincial Governments in their endeavours to make India literate in her most backward and unlettered classes, the Universities will not be able to stand aside. It seems reasonable to foresee in these circumstances a demand for the cheapening of University education, perhaps the plea for easier and shorter terms of study, and possibly there may be linked up with this a demand that the University be more easily associated with technical institutions or with the commercial and the industrial world.

AIMS OF UNIVERSITIES

I believe that you representatives of University thought who are present to-day are not unaware of these tendencies. It does not strike me as out of place to sound a note of caution on the too ready acceptance of any demand to make academic degrees easier or to use the Universities for the granting of academic awards, which are less valuable than degrees, which require less study, and which are not supported by sufficient periods of practical experience in technical subjects.

I believe myself that a University's aim must, first and foremost, be never to sacrifice the requirements of scholarship to the exigencies of the commercial and industrial world or to a public demand for certain qualifications which may be regarded as having an attractive employment value. Important as the question of unemployment among University men is, I feel that it is no solution of the problem to surrender anything in the standard required for that honour which a University is prepared to bestow on those students who have completed their course of study.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Addressing the Conference, the President said that among the major problems for discussion which figured in the agenda were the adoption of Indian languages as media of instruction in colleges the co-ordination of advanced and research work among universities the corelation of University studies to industries and commerce, unemployment of the educated, the relation of Wardha Scheme to University Education etc.

VOCATIONAL TREND

The Central Advisory Board of Education was reconstructed in 1935, which affirmed the recommendation of the Conference that a large number of pupils should be diverted from a purely literary type of education to vocational and practical training. The Abbo Wood report also recommended that vocational training should as far as possible be provided on sound general education. It now rested with the Provincial Governments to carry out the reorganisation of Secondary education and to establish a number of technical schools.

What is needed in the country is a carefully graduated and coherent system of technical education alongside secondary and University education. The success of such a scheme of education, however, depends apart from the funds necessary for it upon two things. One is a radical change of attitude on the part of the public towards education for a craft or industry. The superstition that practical studies are not quite respectable and that technical education is a relatively low type of education should disappear and people should be made to realise that such training provides as great an outlet for ability as University education. And secondly we need a sound national policy of industrial expansion. It is scarcely necessary to remark that even the most efficient system of technical education will not solve e problem of unemployment if there are no industries to absorb trained talent. In view of the enormous material resources of the country, there is considerable scope not only for middle-sized and cottage industries but for large scale industries.

INDUSTRIALISATION

Fortunately, Indian leaders have recently expressed themselves definitely in favour of industrialisation and as a step towards it have set up a national planning commission to formulate comprehensive schemes for the development of industries in India. It may be hoped therefore that side by side with the reorganisation of secondary education largely on technical and vocational lines there will be a rapid development of the industries and trade of the country. I have dwelt at some length on the reconstruction of the school course as that is admitted on all hands to be the most urgent reform needed in our system of education. With the mother tongue of the pupils as the medium of instruction in the schools with a more diversified curriculum and with increased provision for practical training which will develop skill and promote social efficiency secondary education may be expected to yield far more satisfactory results than it has done hitherto.

CO-ORDINATION OF WORK

Another problem was whether, in view of their limited financial resources, greater co-ordination of work could not be achieved by each University undertaking to specialise in certain subjects. Specialisation could be undertaken by the Universities only in regard to advanced work and professional studies. The aim of instituting technological courses was that Universities should assist in the development of the industries and promote national well-being.

While a University should, as a social institution, provide facilities suited to the changing needs of the people whom it serves, it should at the same time be true to its own purposes and ideals. A University is fundamentally and primarily dedicated to the extension of human knowledge, to the improvement and advancement of the cultural life of the people, to the liberalising of the human mind through learning and the training of men and women in sound judgment, tolerance and breadth of view for the exercise of leadership and the discharge of public responsibilities. It would be a disaster if the view should prevail that Universities exist merely to promote professional, technical and practical studies.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

Regarding the problem of the medium of instruction, the President said that the University authorities were directing their earnest attention to the question. But the difficulty in replacing English was that there existed no common Indian language which could be used not only for ordinary intercourse but for the communication of scientific knowledge.

ENGLISH-UNIFYING INFLUENCE

A beginning had been made, he proceeded, in secondary schools in some provinces with the mother tongue as the medium of instruction. He thought the continuance of English for some years in higher education was advantageous as it was a powerful unifying influence in the country and a key to the treasure-house of modern knowledge. He found it difficult to believe that such continuance of English would destroy the deep roots of India's essential culture.

INDISCIPLINE AMONG STUDENTS

He deplored the growing wave of indiscipline among students and hoped that a uniform policy would be laid down in regard to the maintenance of discipline and admission into one University of students who had been guilty of a breach of discipline in another University.

WANTED ENDOWMENTS

He finally appealed to the State and particularly to wealthy citizens to assist higher educational institutions in the country with generous endowments "What should we not be able to achieve if we had a Rockfeller and a Lord Nuffield in our midst."

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University, proposed a vote of thanks to His Excellency for inaugurating the Conference. He also thanked Lady Lumley for being present on the occasion.

Inquiry Into D. I. Khan Riots

PESHAWAR, March 1

The Frontier Government have appointed a committee of Enquiry consisting of Mr. Asafali M.L.A. (Central) and Rai Bahadur Isher Dass a Frontier M.L.A. to go into the circumstances leading to the recent Hindu-Muslim riot in Dera Ismail Khan.—A. P.

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Reserve & Other Funds	.....	Rs 1,01,47,000
Deposits as at 30-12-38	.....	Rs. 31,03,00,000

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NIZAM'S POLICE EXONERATED

Judicial Inquiry Findings Disprove Charges Of State Congress Dictators

HYDERABAD (Dn.): Feb. 23.

"The main allegations made against the City Police have not only been not substantiated but have been actually disproved. There are other material discrepancies in the evidence and Government after a careful consideration of the report and evidence are fully satisfied that the City Police have come out from the enquiry with untarnished reputation," observes a Government resolution on the report of the Judicial Enquiry, held into the allegations of assault and maltreatment made against the City Police by Mr. Gopal Ram Reddy, the 12th Dictator of the State Congress and five others in the course of the recent Satyagraha movement. The report submitted by Mr. M. D. A. Banaji, the Enquiry Officer has also been published.—A.P.

WOMEN SUPPORT HYDERABAD SATYAGRAHA

DHULIA

A resolution condemning the Nizam Government for the conviction of Sjt. Narayan Swami and for the mal-treatment of the Satyagrahis in the Hyderabad jail was passed in a meeting held under the presidentship of Mrs. Manoramabai Kane. It was also resolved to support the Hyderabad satyagraha movement in all possible ways.

"KISAN DAY" SEQUEL

4 Satyagrahis Arrested In Jaipur

JAIPUR: March 1.

A fresh batch of four persons, two from Dhulia (East Khandesh) and two from Wardha, led by Mr Suraj Narain Gupta of Dhulia was arrested this morning, when they offered Satyagraha in Johri Bazar in connection with the "Kisan Day."

Seth Debi Prasad of Gangapur carried the Mandal Flag alone and courted arrest separately.—A.P.

ONE KILLED IN COMMUNAL RIOT

CHINSURAH: March 1.

One man was killed and several were injured in a Hindu-Muslim clash which occurred in Bansberia Mill area, north of Chinsurah last night. Details are not yet available.

Armed Police have been sent to the locality from Chinsurah and the District Magistrate, the Superintendent of Police and other officials have also proceeded to the scene.—A.P.

The School Day of the Government High School, Karwar was celebrated on the 20th and the 21st instant and was presided over by the Educational Inspector of the Southern Division, Rao Bahadur B. J. G. Shastri.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM OF CITY'S JUVENILE BEGGARS

Munshi's Call For Men And Women With Spirit Of Service

The need for a scientific approach to the solution of the problem of the adult and able-bodied as well as the juvenile beggars of Bombay was stressed by the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister to the Government of Bombay, speaking at a meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the Indian National Association at the residence of the Dowager Lady Jehangir at Nepean Sea Road, Bombay, on Tuesday.

Mr. Munshi said that the beggar problem of the city bristled with difficulties, which were aggravated rather than lessened by the indiscriminate charity of well-intentioned persons. He unfolded a deeply-laid and cleverly-planned network of unscrupulous persons who exploited the charitable disposition of the public and sought to make beggary a commercial proposition. And it was a very paying proposition too.

The physical deformities of children were not always real nor incurable. Mr. Munshi recalled a day in the Umarkhadi Children's Home, when as if by a miracle the lame inmates began to walk, the blind began to see, the dumb to speak and the deaf to hear. The explanation was that these children were all quite normal and had to affect physical pain at the instance of their unscrupulous masters who made a living out of the charity thus secured.

Mr. Munshi painted a lurid picture of the traffic in girls which was directly traceable and closely related to the beggar problem

OUTLINES OF SCHEME

Mr. Munshi then outlined the scheme which he had in mind for the reclamation of the victims of unscrupulous exploitation and their training for responsible citizenship. At present, four institutions patronised by Government had taken up the task. About 800 children were housed and being trained to become useful members of society. But the problem had to be treated in a comprehensive manner and the need for more accommodation was urgent and pressing. The streets of the city had to be cleared of juvenile beggars and their moral and material welfare entrusted to Government.

It was very necessary that a clearcut programme of training should be followed, so that on the expiry of the period of training the men might not be allowed to drift and take to a questionable walk of life. Mr. Munshi thought that they should be trained for agricultural occupations

Dealing with the psychological aspect of the problem, Mr. Munshi said that a juvenile beggar who was taken over by Government trained for a number of years and discharged would, in the absence of social ties, only swell the ranks of the underworld. He, therefore, proposed the establishment of villages of small colonies where the men reclaimed and trained by Government could form a society of their own.

TROMBAY SCHEME

Mr. Munshi dwelt at length on the Trombay scheme and its possibilities. A large colony of huts situated in ideal rural surroundings would house thousands of the juvenile beggars of the city. The problem could thus be comprehensively tackled and the objects of Government would be realised

The experiment he had detailed, said Mr. Munshi, was an experiment of faith. Given goodwill and co-operation, it was bound to succeed, beset though it was with almost insuperable difficulties. The question of adequate financial assistance apart, the primary need was for men and women who would be actuated by the twin ideals of service and self-sacrifice. As yet, the experiment had not even taken definite and practical shape and the successful solution of the problem he had outlined was subject to the exigencies of political changes.

Mrs R. D. Bilimoria proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Munshi for his lecture and to the Dowager Lady Jehangir for lending her spacious residence for the occasion as also for her 'at home' to the members of the Association.

G. I. P. ACCEPTS CONGRESS SUGGESTIONS

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following statement:

The public are aware of Conference convened on the 18th of January, 1939, by the Hon'ble Home Minister, Bombay, at the Secretariat, which was attended by the General Manager, G.I.P. Rly., and Sjt. S. K. Patil, M.L.A., and Sjt. Bhawanji A. Khimji, M.L.A., General Secretary and Treasurer respectively of the B.P.C.C., to consider the question of improving the Suburban Train Services of the G.I.P. Rly. In this connection it will be recalled that Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, President of the B.P.C.C., issued a Press statement on the 19th January, assuring the public that their legitimate grievances would be enquired into and remedied wherever possible.

Suggestions were received by the Office of the Congress from various Associations and individuals desiring improvements in the train service. A compilation of these suggestions was submitted to the G.I.P. Rly. Administration early this month by Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai (from Delhi) with a covering letter, requesting the Administration to refer to Sjt. Bhawanji A. Khimji in case they desire to hold any discussions over the suggestions submitted.

Following the reply received a few days back by Sjt. Bhawanji A. Khimji from the General Manager, G.I.P. Rly., we now have the pleasure to announce that some of these suggestions have already been brought into force by the Railway Administration and most of the other suggestions, too, have been accepted and will be brought into force with effect from 1-3-39. Negotiations are still in progress in regard to a couple of minor suggestions that have not yet been definitely accepted by the Administration.

The public travelling over the G.I.P. Suburban lines are, therefore, requested to refer to the amended Time Table sheets at Railway Station

In the end we have to thank the authorities of the G.I.P. Rly., for their friendly attitude throughout the negotiations on this important question.

SOUTH INDIAN STATES AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

(Continued from page 6.)

States can be complete without a discussion of the two emergency legislations autocratically imposed on the peoples in Travancore and Hyderabad. Hyderabad brought in a legislation which has few parallels. Not being worried with democratic institutions like popular assemblies, this ordinance was promulgated with the sanction of the ruler. It comprised the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1932 and Act 14 of 1908 and several other drastic repressive measures that were tried in British India during the upheaval days of 1931. The Regulations as promulgated empowers the Government to declare any association unlawful and suppress its activities. Any outsider who cannot claim birth in the State or domicile for 15 years can be summarily deported by the Government. Under the spacious pretext of saving the State from communalism, its object is to force the people into submission and kill in the bud any incipient movement for responsible government in the State. Recent events have amply shown that the authorities have not been hesitant to use their reserve powers.

Much the same may be said about the Criminal Law Amendment Regulation promulgated by proclamation in Travancore to combat the constitutional agitation for responsible government. In neither case have the Governments proved the need for such drastic emergency legislations. The only way to view them is as an abuse of state-power. Mysore has not deemed it necessary to pass such drastic emergency legislation in spite of the obliging recommendation of the Viduraswatha Disturbances Enquiry Tribunal

Fear v. Reason

One can easily understand, possessed as they are of State power, the desire and determination to protect their favoured position from prospects which are far from pleasing. With the citadel of power and privilege in danger, men begin to be afraid. Fear places reason at a discount and in that position men are more ready to repress than to reason. When those who guide the destinies of the State succeed in making themselves believe that any change in the established system, menaces the very basis of their privilege, the slightest change will be viewed as the beginning of the end. Innocuous reforms that are long overdue are ruthlessly resisted. Panicky efforts are made to prop up outworn institutions. Law and Order receive an interpretation extremely narrow and selfish. The very concept of the State is narrowed down to represent either an individual or a class. The outlook for civil liberties under such abnormal conditions is not very promising. And civil liberties alone are a correct measure of progress, for, without the conveniences of association and the right of free speech and free movement no society can ever progress. The struggle for political freedom and economic emancipation and social uplift are closely linked up with the struggle for civil liberties, for they are the barricades that protect democratic institutions from aggressions by an autocratic State. The problem of the Indian States in this sense is basically a problem of civil liberties. Even the lip loyalty paid to civil liberties in British India is non-existent in the Indian States and any fight for responsible government and representative institutions, for social amelioration and economic emancipation has to begin with a fight for civil liberties.

NEW OFFICE-BEARERS OF DELHI TEXTILE LABOUR UNION

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, (By Mail).

The annual general conference of Delhi Textile Labour Union was held on February 26 under the presidency of Comrade Chandoo Bibi. Several labour leaders including Comrades Fazle Karim, Sardar Raghubir Singh Vakil, Mohomed Siddick, Ajit Das Gupta and others addressed the meeting. The following office-bearers were elected: President, Comrade Chandoo Bibi; Vice-Presidents, Comrades Ramabtar and Sobhan Khan; Genl. Secretary, Comrade Ajit Das Gupta; Asst. Secretary, Comrades Jagodish and Gangasahai; Treasurer, Comrade Fazle Karim.

It is learnt that Sirdar Jagjitsingh—a Sikh satyagrahi from the Nagpur batch who was arrested at Jalna, has gone on hunger-strike in the Aurangabad Jail as a protest against the confiscation of his 'kirpan' and wrist band ('kada') by the jail authorities.

ATTACK FROM AIR

Tribal Lashkars Taken By Surprise

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28.

On the night of the 5th/6th February, an outlying post of the Tochi Scouts at Datta Khel was attacked by a mixed Lashkar consisting chiefly of Madda Khel Wazirs backed up by a few Kabul Khel. The Lashkar's strength was over a hundred and it was armed with two tribal cannons.

In addition to heavy rifle fire, fifteen shells were fired by the guns, two of which hit the post and exploded, but caused no casualties.

A wireless signal was sent off at midnight from the beleagured post to the Tochi Scouts Headquarters at Miranshah, asking for air assistance. A detachment of No. 20 (A.C.) Squadron, R.A.F., is located at Miranshah and an Audax Air Craft was at once prepared to fly to the aid of the post.

The Air Craft took off shortly after two o'clock. It was a moonlight night and visibility was fairly good. Owing to the possibility of sniping on the landing ground, the Air Craft had to be started up inside the Fort by the aid of searchlights mounted on the walls and taxied out quickly through the gates to take off.

On the Air Craft's arrival over the invested post, white ground strips lit by lamps were displayed by the Scouts in order to indicate the enemy's gun positions. Air action was at once taken by the pilot which effectively silenced the guns.

The Air Craft then returned to Miranshah and executed a night landing using wing tip flares.

Two nights later, Datta Khel Post was again attacked by the same Lashkar with gun and rifle fire. In response to calls for assistance, three more sorties were carried out by Air Craft from two o'clock until dawn. Effective air action was again taken against the enemy with the help of parachute flares which were dropped to disclose their positions.

These are the first instances of Air Craft taking close support action over posts in tribal territory by night. It is said that the arrival of Air Craft during the first attack took the Lashkar completely by surprise.—A.P

The total estimate of the late Baron Harlech, upon whose death last May the then Colonial Secretary Mr. Ormsby-Gore succeeded to the peerage and subsequently retired from political activity has been proved at £286,913.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 24th day of February, 1939.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES—	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	14,74,94,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	179,85,82,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	11,35,59,000
Total Notes issued	205,96,35,000
Total Liabilities	205,96,35,000

ASSETS—	Rs.
A Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,53,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,93,000
Sterling Securities	59,50,11,000
Total of A.	103,91,62,000
B. Rupee Coin	69,74,87,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	32,29,88,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	...
Total Assets	205,96,35,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 50.454 per cent.

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 24th February, 1939.

LIABILITIES—	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Govt. of India	5,69,18,000
(2) Government of Burma	2,95,77,000
(3) Other Government Accounts	5,03,43,000
(b) Banks	12,49,24,000
(c) Others	74,81,000
Bills Payable	6,93,000
Other Liabilities	56,44,000
Rupees	37,55,80,000

ASSETS—	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	14,74,11,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	83,000
Rupee Coin	5,88,000
Subsidiary Coin	5,23,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	...
(b) External	...
(c) Government Treasury Bills	3,63,58,000
Balances held abroad*	9,92,46,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	1,71,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	...
Investments	9,47,32,000
Other Assets	55,43,000
Rupees	37,55,80,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

Sjt Swami Nityanandji Maharaj, Shankaracharya Jyotimath (Himalaya) is going to have an interview with H. E. H. the Nizam regarding the grievances of the Hindus in the Hyderabad Dominions If he does not succeed to have any assurances from the Nizam Government he is entering the civil resistance movement.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, March 1

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	
3 1/2 per cent paper	96/12
4 per cent 1960/70	110/8
5 per cent 1945/55	114/9
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	112/8
Bank of Hindusthan	29
Bank of India	140/12
Central Bank	33
Imperial Bank F P	1531/4
Imperial Bank P P	368/12
Indian Overseas Bank	48
Reserve Bank	113
Union Bank	5/14
TEXTILES	
Ahmd New Textiles	407/3
Ambica	257/8
Arun	221/4
Arvind	1245
Asok	200
Bharatkhand	2275
Bombay Dyeing	842/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	195
Calico	609/6
Central India	218/12
Century	221/4
Colaba	118/12
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	480
Gokak	131/14
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	46/4
Jubilee	216/4
Khatau Makanji	185
Kohinoor	250
Laxmi Cotton	502/8
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	97/8
Morarji	125
Mysore	66/14
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	216/13
Raipur	702/8
Rajnagar	190
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	68
Sholapur	3200
Simplex	72/8
Swadeshi	209/8
Vishnu	1125
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord	1400
Tata Hydro Ord	149/6
Tata Power Ord	1275
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	135/10
Ajmer Electrics	11/8
Amalgamated	12/8
Bombay Suburban	145
Bombay Tram	128/7
Surat Electrics	152/2
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	325/0
Associated Cements	115
Belapur	173/2
Bombay Burma New	147/8
Bombay Burma Old	441/14
Bombay Steam	212/8
Bombay Telephone	79/8
Br B Petrol	3/9
Burma Corporation	5 12
Dalmia Cement	9 10
Indian Bleaching	125
Industrial Investment Tr	42
Indian Radio Ord	389
Indian Radio Defd	390
Indian Copper	2/1
Indian Iron	30/10
Mysore Sugar	28/4
Port Canning	67/8
Premier Construction	61/8
Rohtas Industries	25
Scindia Steam	18/2
Shivrajpur	40
Tata Oil	29/8
Tata Steel Ordy	265/8
Tata Steel Defd	1270
JUTES	
Birla Jute	16/10
Howrah	57/8
Hukumchand	7/2
Kamarhatty	522
Kankinarrah	396
Lawrence	374
Reliance	64/0

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"I decided to try WINCARNIS and felt much better before finishing one bottle. I took three bottles, and am pleased to say that my weakness and nerve trouble have gone, and I can enjoy my food once again.

"You may use this letter in whatever way you wish." I.H.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON TWO POINTS DOWN

Gilt-Edged Securities Steady

BROACH ADVANCES

BOMBAY, March 1.

NEW YORK COTTON

Under the influence of improved foreign cables there appeared scattered support in cotton. The activity was restrained with narrow trading owing to want of constructive news at home.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

After being firm and fairly active markets were generally quieter. Home Industrials met with selective buying. Oils were dull and easier. Gilt-edgeds were steady.

WHEAT.

Liverpool was steady with a fair activity. Offerings were readily taken up.

Chicago was also active on local enquiry. The rate rose to 0.68 5/8.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

New York, March 1.

Previous closing	8.06
To-day's opening	8.07
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	8.04
Difference	—.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1939

Liverpool, March 1.

Previous closing	4.73
To-day's opening	4.75
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	4.74
Difference	+.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 152-8
July August	Rs. 154-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, March 1.

The New York cotton was moderately active on scattered buying influenced by improved foreign cables but the lack of constructive developments at home restrained the activity. The trading consequently was narrow. The trading in July commenced at 8.07 i.e. one point higher than the last close. Prices steadied on better Liverpool cables and some trade price fixing, but the general enquiry was slow with the price hovering around 8.06.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, March 1.

In the local market Broach April/May opened to-night at Rs. 152-8 and thereafter it sharply advanced to Rs. 153-8. However, the market closed at Rs. 153-4.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 1.

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (8.60/8.60) 8.67/8.67
May (8.23/8.23) 8.28/8.27
July (7.98/7.98) 8.08/8.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, March 1.

American March (4.90) 4.94
American May (4.87) 4.90
Egyptian March (6.50) 6.32
Egyptian May (6.80) 6.79

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, March 1.

Indian Pekoe (0-11) 0-11
Indian Pekoe higher (1-6 1/4) 1-6 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7) 1-6 1/4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop March-April (£23 7/8 sellers) £23 5/3 sellers
Dunlop March (£29) £29
Lightning March (£26 1/2) £26 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (8 1/4 buyers) 8 5/16 paid and buyers

Forward April June (8 5/16 paid and buyers) 8 3/8 paid and buyers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay March-April (£10 1/2 sellers) £10 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£12 9/16 nominal) £12 1/2 nominal
Linseed La Plata March (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal April (£10 7/16 sellers) £10 1/2 sellers

METALS

Tin (£213 1/2 buyers £214 sellers. Barely steady) £214 3/4 buyers £215 sellers steady.
Lead (£14 1/4 buyers £14 5/16 sellers. Barely steady) £14 1/4 buyers £14 5/16 sellers. Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£47 to £48) £47 1/2 to £48 1/2.
Iron (102) 102

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, March 1.

Previous closing	4.68 13/16
To-day's opening	4.68 11/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, March 1.

Previous closing	4.68.84
To-day's opening	4.68.68
To-day's closing	4.68.88

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, March 1.

Previous closing	176.91
To-day's opening	176.94
To-day's closing	176.91

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 1.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.68 and remained steady with hardly any important changes.

Franc opened at 176.94 and continued unchanged in the absence of any speculative interest.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.222) 13.216
New York on Bombay (35.10) 35.07
Berlin on Bombay (87 1/4) 87 1/4
London on Milan (89.15) 89.12
London on Shanghai (0-8 5/32 nominal) 0-8 5/32 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-3) £7-8-5
Silver (20 9/16d) 20 7/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, March 1.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"Profit-taking in the higher market. Market steady.

LONDON SILVER

London, March 1.

Spot	(20 9/16d) 20 7/16d—1/8
Forward	(19 13/16) 19d.

LONDON GOLD

London, March 1.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-3) £7-8-5

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

SILVER

Bombay, March 1.

Silver ready	52	9	0
Silver Fagan	52	8	0
Silver Chaitar	52	4	3

GOLD

Gold ready	37	0	0
Gold Fagan	37	0	3
Gold Chaitar	37	0	9
Sovereign	23	10	6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, March 1.

Wheat May	3	6	9
Wheat September	3	7	0
Linseed May	5	2	3
Linseed September	5	4	6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, March 1.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March quoting at 52 1/8d. The market was fairly active on scattered buying which readily took up offerings subsequent trading was quiet.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, March 1.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May quoting at 0.68 1/8. The trading was moderately active on some local enquiry but the absence of any encouraging outside cables restricted any enterprise. The rate later advanced to 0.68 5/8

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, March 1.

The market closed with March being quoted at 52 3/4d.

3½ GOVT. LOAN

Latest Quotation

Bombay, March 1.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 96/14 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, March 1.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £87

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Monday, February 20, £87 1/4
Tuesday, February 21, £86 3/4
Wednesday, February 22, £86 3/4
Thursday, February 23 £86 1/4
Friday, February 24, £86 1/2
Monday, February 27, £86 1/2
Tuesday, February 28, £86 3/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, March 1. 4-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£95 1/4) £95 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£86 3/4) £86 3/4 Ex Div.
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£108 1/2) £109
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£112 1/4) £112 1/2
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 (£104 3/4) £105
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£98 3/4) £99

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/58 (£103) £103 3/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent (£70 5/8) £70 1/8 Ex Div.
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£96 3/4) £96 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104) £104
5 per cent Funding Loan (£108 3/8) £108 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£98) £98
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£106 1/8) £106 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 1.

The London Stock Exchange was fairly active on scattered enquiry.

Giltedged also met with fairly good demand. Three and half per cent was quoted at £86 3/4 i.e. unchanged from the previous closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (18-0) 18-4 1/2
Motors and Spencers Ordinary (59-9) 60
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/8) dol 4 1/8
Elec Music Industry (13-0) 13-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson (27-3) 27-3
Imperial Chemical (31-10 1/2) 31-10 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (64-4 1/2) 64-4 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£21) £21
Dunlop Rubber (27-3) 27-9
Unilever Ordinary (34-9) 35-3
Ford Motors (18-7 1/2) 18-7 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£46) £46
British American Tobacco Ordinary (101-3) 101-3
Carreas 'A' (£6 3/8) £6 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (139-4 1/2) 140-7 1/2
P and O. S. N. Company Deferred (21-7 1/2) 21-7 1/2
Distillers (94-0) 94-6
Bredford Dyers (2-7 1/2) 2-7 1/2
British Celanese (4-4 1/2) 4-4 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (35-10 1/2) 35-10 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-9) 2-9
Vickers Limited Ordinary (23-9) 23-9
Inter Nickels (dol 56 1/2) dol 56 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (45-7 1/2) 45-7 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Tea (16-10 1/2) 16-10 1/2
Donaro Tea (35-0) 35-0
Empire of India (23-1 1/2) 23-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£11 3/4) £11 3/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-3) 25-7 1/2
Gula Kelampong (19-4 1/2) 20-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-0) 29-9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (36-10 1/2) 37-6
Burma Corporation (8-3) 8-9
Rio Tintos (£14) £14
East Rand Proprietors (54-4 1/2) 55-0
Rand Mines (£8 5/8) £8 5/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 5/8) £15 5/8
Associated Portland Cement (75) 76-3
Trinidad Leaseholds (87-6) 88-9
Sub Nigel (£11 5/8) £11 5/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Union Corporation (£7 3/4) £7 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (24-4 1/2) 24-4 1/2
Anglo Iranian (94-4 1/2) 94-4 1/2
Burma Oil (86-3) 85-7 1/2
Mexican Eagle (7-4 1/2) 7-0
Shell Transport (86-10 1/2) 87-6
Royal Dutch (£36 5/8) £36 5/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£28) £27 1/2
London Midland Ordinary (£13 1/8) £13 1/8
London North Eastern Def (£2 3/4) £2 3/4
Southern Def (£14) £14
London Transport 5 per cent (£119 1/2) £119 1/2
London Transport 'C' (£72 1/2) £74 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 1.

General Motors (dol 49) dol 49 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 30 1/4) dol 30 3/4
U S Common New Stock (dol 63 1/2) dol 63 7/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 117 3/8) dol 117 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Rubbers Still Better

LONDON, March 1. (SPECIAL CABLE.)

On the Stock Exchange, proximity of end of account checked the upward movement of prices though the undertone was unimpaired. Industrials again made good showing. Kaffirs attracted early support, but quietened later. Rubbers were again better, but oils and internationals tended lower.

Among commodities Shellac was again easier on March liquidation and bear pressure.

Wall Street opened steady and was then dull.

CITY'S CLAIM ON TOBACCO DUTY

The Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation on Wednesday resolved to request the Municipal Commissioner to prepare another draft to be forwarded to the Government of Bombay submitting claim of the Municipal Corporation on Tobacco Duty

In a letter to the Mayor dated 31st January 1939, the Secretary to the Government, General Department, wrote that "Government has very carefully considered the whole question of the grant to be made to the Bombay Municipality out of the proceeds of the duty levied under the Tobacco Duty (Town of Bombay) Amendment Act 1932, and arrived at the following decisions.—

(1) The realisations from the Tobacco Duty levied in the City of Bombay constitute a purely provincial sources of revenue and no further payment from this source should be made by Government to the general revenues of the Corporation apart from the sums already paid during the current financial year. It is understood in this connection the the Accountant General has already paid the Corporation a provisional grant of Rs. 6,35,880 for the months—April to September 1938. It is now open to the Corporation to appropriate one-fourth of this amount to its general revenues under rule 5 (5) of Schedule BB to the City of Bombay Municipal Act. The remaining three-fourths must be credited to the general account of the Improvement Trust.

(2) Government will make a further payment of Rs. 5,64,120 in the current financial year out of general provincial revenues thus making an aggregate payment of 12 lakhs subject to the understanding—

(a) that the amount of Rs. 5,64,120 to be paid now shall be credited by the Corporation "entirely" to the general account of the Improvement Trust;

(b) the payments made should be deemed completely to liquidate all past arrears due to the Bombay Municipality under the arrangements hitherto in force, 'viz.,' that the entire net proceeds of the tobacco duty should be credited by Government to the Municipality, by provisional monthly payments at the rate of 1/12th of the annual Budget provision, subject to subsequent adjustment in the succeeding year when the actual receipts and expenditure of the year are ascertained.

The Standing Committee resolved as above.

SHIVARATRI FAIR IN REWA

The Shivratri fair at Amarkantak (Rewa State) which has just concluded was attended by about four lakhs of people this year. Amarkantak being one of the holiest places of Hindus attracts a very large number persons every year but the rush was unusually great this year on account of increased facilities regarding the means of transport provided by the Rewa Durbar.

Amarkantak has now been connected with the road systems of Rewa State and the Central Provinces and there was a constant bus traffic during that mela. His Highness, the Maharaja Sahib of Rewa also visited the Mela and held a Darbar which was attended by a large number of persons. Police and other arrangements were quite satisfactory.

Government House News

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. J. Sargent arrived at Government House.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley lunched with the Mayor of Bombay at the Cricket Club of India.

Lady Lumley presided at the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Ladies Branch of the National Indian Association at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana.

University Senate Election

A meeting of principals and secondary teachers representing all the schools in Bombay held in the Robert Money School on Thursday last to support the candidature of Mr. S. U. Shukla, M.A., (Cambridge), T.D., (London) Bar-at-Law, Principal, Fellowship School, who is contesting the ensuing by-election to the University Senate from the Registered Graduates' Constituency.

SUBHAS FOR TRIPURI

(Continued from page 1).

alarm and places on record full confidence in the thirteen members of the Working Committee who have already resigned, and fully approves of the sound and honourable democratic step taken by them in resigning from the Working Committee."

SINHA'S RESOLUTION.

Notice of another resolution has been sent by Mr. K. P. Sinha, General Secretary of Bihar Socialist Party, to the effect that no office-bearer of any Committee or a member of Executive Committee of Provincial or District Congress Committees shall offer himself for election as member or hold office in local bodies "with a view to checking tendencies of disruption and violence which have been lately in evidence in Congress elections."—A.P

Disciplinary Action Demanded

LAHORE, March 1.

A suggestion to take disciplinary action against Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj for launching the civil disobedience campaign in Rajkot and Jaipur States without having obtained mandate from the All-India Congress Committee, is contained in a resolution, a notice of which has been given by Mr. Kedar Nath Saigal, a member of the All-India Congress Committee, to be moved at the meeting of the A.I.C.C.

The resolution further points out that by launching civil disobedience in these States, they have violated the resolution passed at the Haripura Congress session of the A.I.C.C. regarding non-intervention policy of the Congress in States affairs.—A.P.

View On No-Confidence Motion

VISHNU DUTT NAGAR (TRIPURI) March 1.

Seth Govind Das Chairman of the Reception Committee on being shown a report of Mr. Shambhudayal Misra's intention to move a no-confidence motion in Mr. Bose stated "Mr. Shambhudayal's move has nothing to do with the Reception Committee, as it is ever ready to welcome any distinguished son of India, who is duly elected President of the Congress." Mr. Ghanshyamsingh Gupta, General Secretary of the reception committee, also deplored Mr. Shambhudayal's action.—A.P.

More Personnel For Congress Cabinet

KARACHI, March 1.

It is understood that one of the Sind delegates to the Tripuri Congress will move that the strength of the Working Committee should be raised from fifteen to twenty-five giving representation to all the twenty-one Congress provinces plus four extra who should be chosen on an All-India basis. It is also understood that he will press for the election of the Working Committee by the members of the A.I.C.C. instead of the present convention of nomination by the President.—A.P.

Martyr's Monument At Vishnudutt Nagar

VISHNU DUTT NAGAR (TRIPURI) March 1.

The construction of the monument of martyrs in the cause of the country's liberation (Shahidonki Samadhi) will be a special feature of the Vishnu Datt Nagar which will greet delegates and visitors of the Tripuri Congress.

Inside the garden behind the Subjects Committee pandal and not far from Shegaon camp, a huge relief map is being dug on the ground wherein the tombs of brave sons of India who had been either shot dead or hanged for political offences would be shown with their names. It is proposed that lamps should be kept burning in these spots signifying that though dead, the memories of these heroes are still fresh in the minds of their countrymen.—United Press.

Pt. Jawaharlal In Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, March 1.

Pandit Jawaharlal returned to Allahabad this morning and will remain in Allahabad till his departure for Tripuri.

Acharya J. B. Kripalani returned to Allahabad last night from Bombay. He is staying in Swaraj Bhavan in his old quarters. He will be leaving for Tripuri on March 6.

Mr. D. Narsinh, Acting General Secretary of the Congress announces that the A. I. C. C. Secretariat will open its office at Tripuri from the afternoon of March 5.—United Press.

TANDON'S HEALTH

LUCKNOW, March 1.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President has sent a wire enquiring about the health of Babu Purushottamdas Tandon, Speaker of the U. P. Assembly, who is lying in the Medical College and whose condition is causing anxiety.

Acharya Narendra Deo left for Fyzabad this morning whence he is leaving for Tripuri on March 3.—United Press.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, March 1.

Lewis Dreyfus s.s. Southerland of 2953 reg tons Capt H morgan arrived from Calcutta with cargo of coal

L Edward's s.s. Falkenfels 3852 reg tons Capt E Borgas arrived from Bremen via Hambury Rotterdam Antwerp Port Said and Suez with passengers and general cargo

N Y K s.s. Tango Maru of 4238 reg tons Capt Y Hiraiwa arrived from Yokohama via Japan Ports Hongkong Singapore Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo

B I S N s.s. Gogra of 3126 reg tons Capt K S Mc. Lennan arrived from Moulmein via Rangoon Colombo and Malabar Coast Ports with general cargo

SAILED

L Triestino s.s. Col-di-Lana of 3709 reg tons Capt A Leva sailed for Saigon via Singapore with passengers and same bottom cargo

Scindia Steam s.s. Jalaveera of 3089 reg tons Capt J V Griffiths sailed for Karachi with same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Bankura of 1836 reg tons Capt R R Marsh sailed for Basra via Veraval Kathiwar Coast Ports Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo

B I S N s.s. Garmula of 3234 reg tons Capt J N Collins sailed for Quilon via Marmagoa and Mangalore with same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Tairea of 3756 reg tons Capt F Robinson sailed for Durban via Porebunder and East and South African Ports with passengers and local cargo

P and O s.s. Lahore of 3161 reg tons Capt G S Stabble sailed for Karachi with same bottom cargo

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 1-3-39.

S S Tango Maru (NYK) for Colombo Singapore and China Japan Ports

S S Cerfu (MM) for Colombo Singapore and China Japan Ports

S S Bamora (MM) for Kathiawar Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, March 1.

1 Lahore 3161 Karachi 2-3 M M
2 Tairea 3756 Durban 1-3 M M
5 Eidsvold 2368 Karachi 2-3 Volkart Bros
6 Serbino 2647 Karachi 5-3 J Finlay
9 Falkenfels 3852 Karachi 10-3 L Edwards
12 City of Hongkong 6071 Karachi 5-3 K Nixon
14 Hoegh Carrier 2965 Saigon 4-3 Volkart Bros.
15 Cathay 8746 London 4-3 M M
15 Nyanza 3126 N F 3-3 Grahams Trading.
17 Toyama Maru 4386 Singapore 2-3 N Y Kaisha
J End British Monarch 3532 Kobe N F N Y Kaisha

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Jalakrishna 3075 Rangoon 3-3 Scindia S N
4 Varela 1926 Basra 2-3 M M
(12/13) Orna 4030 Calcutta 4-3 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

C/R Kohinur 3240 Calcutta 4-3 T Morrison
H Janaki 530 NFNF Malabar Steamship
M Kalarand 859 Bedi Bunder 1-3 B S N.
P/R Netravati 699 N F N F B S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Comorin 6-4-39 P and O S N
Strathnaver 9-3-39 P and O S N
Strathmore 16-3-39 P and O S N
Narkunda 23-3-39 P and O
Carthage 30-3-39 P and O
Viceroy of India 30-3-39 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Macindoe 4-3-39 J Finlay

FROM HAMBURG

Neidenfels 10-3-39 L Edwards
Almkerk 21-3-39 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Agra 7-3-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres. Polk 9-3-39 F F Campbell
Houghton Hall 1-3-39 M M
Trentmark 9-3-39 F F Campbell
Wichita 8-3-39 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 20-3-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Riv 9-3-39 L Triestino
Victoria 6-3-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Biancamano 9-3-39 L Triestino
Nissan Maru 9-3-39 O S Kaisha
Zinzan Maru 17-3-39 N Y Kaisha
Ginyo Maru 27-3-39 N Y Kaisha
Mansei Maru 27-3-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 21-3-39 L Triestino

FROM BASRA

Barala 9-3-39 M M
Vasna 4-3-39 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Strathedan 11-3-39 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Kenya 4-3-39 M M
Takliwa 18-3-39 M M

FROM JEDDAH

Khosrou 3-3-39 T Morrison

FROM ABADAN

British Hope 4-3-39 Anglo I Oil

FROM RANGOON

Gamaria 4-3-39 M M
Jalapadama 1-3-39 Scindia S N
Hatarana 4-3-39 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 3-3-39 M M
Cilicia 3-3-39 Anchor Line

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Cathay 4-3-39 P and O S N
Stratheden 11-3-39 P and O S N
Strathmore 18-3-39 P and O S N
Maloja 25-3-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Cilicia 3-3-39 Anchor Line
City of Benares 6-3-39 K Nixon
City of Hongkong 23-3-39 K Nixon
Castalia 28-3-39 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Ehrenfels 28-2-39 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Polk 11-3-39 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 21-3-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 9-3-39 L Triestino

FOR SAIGON

Hoegh Carrier 3-3-39 Volkart Bros

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Verde 20-3-39 L Triestino
Nissan Maru 21-3-39 O S Kaisha
Bangalore 23-3-39 P and O S N
Victoria 6-3-39 L Triestino
Tango Maru 15-3-39 N Y Kaisha
Carthage 30-3-39 P and O S N
Zinzan Maru 2-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Tokyo Maru 26-2-39 O S Kaisha
Lahore 11-3-39 P & O S N

FOR SYDNEY

Strathnaver 9-3-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Bamora 3-3-39 M M
Vasna 9-3-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Takliwa 29-3-39 M M
Kenya 15-3-39 M M

FOR ABADAN

British Emperor 27-2-39 Anglo I Oil

FOR MAURITIUS

Jehangir 11-3-39 T Morrison

FOR RANGOON

Jalakrishna 3-3-39 Scindia S N

FOR CALCUTTA

Orna 4-3-39 M M
Kohinur 4-3-39 T Morrison

FOR KARACHI

Falkenfels 10-3-39 L Edwards
Vita 4-3-39 M M
Serbino 5-3-39 J Finlay
Lahore 2-3-39 P and O
Tango Maru 4-3-39 N Y Kaisha
City of Hongkong 5-3-39 K Nixon

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Kohinur 28-2-39
S S Jalaveera 28-2-39

EXPORTS.

S S Cathay for London: 710 bags gr nuts H K Kesharwala; 19 cases bristles D Abraham; 19 bales tanned sheep skins The Anglo Siam Corpn.; 25 bdls cattle fish bones H A Kathawalla.

For Jaffa: 75 bales cotton grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak.

For Alexandretta: 25 bales cotton grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak.

For Tripoli: 21 bales cotton grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak.

For Marseilles: 12 bales hemp raw G Harmukhrai.

For Dunkerk: 478 bales raw cotton K Poonja

S S City of Hongkong for Liverpool: 25 bales wool raw K Laibhai; 125 bales raw cotton B Cursondas; 250 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 23 bales wool raw K Esmail; 25 bales wool raw M Umersey; 1334 bags gr nut oil cake The Cotton Agents; 50 bales wool raw C Lister.

For Manchester: 100 bales oily cotton waste G Gabriel; 20 bales cotton waste N D Kaikini; 250 bales cotton raw Kotak; 75 bales cotton twist waste V A Save; 200 bales raw cotton Ramnarain Sons.

For Glasgow: 50 cms gr nut oil A Oomerbhoy

For Marseilles: 76 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros

IMPORTS.

M S Kamogawa Maru Agent M B Kaisha from Colombo: 6370 bags copra; 100 cases fire crackers; 77 bdls empty gunnies; 50 bags arecannuts;

From Yokohama: 310 bales raw silk; 65 bales staple fibre yarn; 150 cases beer; 400 bags powdered sulphur; 1014 coils galvd steel wire; 185 coils galvd iron.

From Nagoya: 525 crates tiles; 90 cases rayon yarn 83 cases glassware; 293 cases porcelainware; 550 cases beer 50 cases cast iron ware; 86 cases toys, 134 bales grey cotton shirting; 50 bales cotton piece goods.

From Mozi: 50 sacks portland cement 129 bags empty glass bottles; 100 bales strawboard; 50 cms carbide

From Osaka: 321 cases copper wire; 450 d/ms acetic acid; 250 brls red lead; 100 bags rextrine; 64 cases electric motor fan; 557 bales cotton piece goods, 280 cases rayon yarn; 500 crates plain galvd steel sheets; 283 cases glassware; 96 cases glass bottles; 492 bags tiles; 48 pkgs woollen yarn; 65 pkgs shovels; 66 pkgs weaving machines; 918 coils galvd plain iron wire; 362 bales staple fibre yarn; 1674 cases cotton yarn; 50 cases art silk yarn; 61 cases rayon piece goods; 500 bags sulphur crude.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 1-3-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.036 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 71.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.3 degrees (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 71.0 degrees 1.7 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 89 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 144 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 3.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 1-3-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 78.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.13 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.93 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Trade Price Fixing Against Large Textile Sales

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET DISPLAYS CHEERFUL TONE

Prompt Stoppage Of March Tenders

Bombay, March 1.

Cheerfulness on the New York Cotton Market was due mainly to the good tone overseas with trade price fixing against large textile sales and Bombay selling of nears, but new high levels for the movements attracted realising and local reactionary selling.

The market opened steady and advanced on the firmness of overseas and active Liverpool straddle buying. The firmness of March was due to prompt stoppage of notices against 2,200 bales. Finally persistent trade buying appeared with the session closing steady.

Improved European political situation and increased textile sales with no prospects of early release of loan cotton are encouraging cotton buyers and prices are steadily going up. It is true that the loan stocks are large but they are under the control of the American Government. The free supply of good cotton in markets is limited and it appears that near months as they approach period of maturity will advance and come in line with spot cotton prices. It is believed that no loan cotton will be released below loan level.

NEW YORK MARKET.

At the opening March delivery was quoted one point higher at 8.60 and this was the lowest level for the day. Later on prices advanced to 8.65 which was the highest level reached towards the close of the market. The market finished at a net gain of 4 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 9.07 c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 4 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 8.70 c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened at a rise of 2 points with May 4.88. Better foreign advices, trade calling and alexandria buying of new crop months counteracted March long liquidation, Bombay selling and hedging of outsiders. Later short covering of nears and trade calling and local support with improved Manchester textile market reports offset straddle selling against New York. The market closed steady at a rise of 2 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced one point at 5.25d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was irregular price movement in Egyptian cotton. Giza No. 1 prices closed 14 points down to 2 points up, but Giza No. 2 advanced 14 to 2 points. Uppers futures closed 3 to 4 points up with spot cotton one point higher at 5.07 d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria Cotton Market was quiet but steady with a moderate business passing. Sakels futures closed 6 points down to 4 points up while Ashmouni futures gained 1 to 2 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest (7 p.m.)	8.65+06
New York March lowest (10 a.m.)	8.60+01
Liverpool May highest	4.90+04
Liverpool May lowest	4.86

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Notwithstanding there is an uneasy feeling about Government intervention market more active owing to more favourable Manchester report spinners are fixing the price of cotton bought on call.

Liverpool American Cotton: Textile industry better and in the view of continued lack of contracts expect higher prices near months.

New York: Think releases this season below loan costs unlikely expect moderately higher gradually.

Trade buying for nears hedging distants increasing this level goods active higher.

Prompt stopping March notices buying July credited Far East sustaining innuence.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their foreign friends:

London: 'International political outlook better. Roosevelt more conciliatory towards big business. Expect Wall Street bullish near future. Cotton Textile industry better and in view of the continued lack of contracts expect higher price near months.'

New York: 'Rather better feeling is caused by Government indication to co-operate with business. Good business in dry goods. Considerable buying by Liverpool far east supplied by liquidation. Hedge selling on the scale up. Market may go somewhat higher.'

'Pendulum of price fixing might swing much further. Continue advise purchases of July good chance July advancing to 830.'

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:

Their Liverpool Agents cabled:

Trade demand nears, goods active, very steady.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled:

Liverpool American cotton: Textile industry better, and in view of the continued lack of contracts, expect higher price near months.

BUSINESS HOLIDAY

All City Markets will remain entirely closed today being Mohurram Holiday.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb 28

March	8.64+05
May	8.26+04
July	8.06+09
October	7.61+06
December	7.54+05
January	7.54+04
Middling Spot	9.07+04

NEW YORK

New York, Feb 28

11-00 A.M. RANGES

March	8.63/8.63
May	8.25/8.25
July	8.00/8.00

NOON CALL

March	8.62
May	8.24
July	8.01

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Feb 28

March	8.76+05
May	8.35+04
July	8.15+06
Middling Spot	8.70+04

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Feb 28

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	7,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	5,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent	1,000 bales
Day's exports to China and Japan	11,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb 28

March	4.92+03
April	4.91+03
May	4.89+03
June	4.81+03
July	4.73+03
August	4.68+02
September	4.62+02
October	4.57+02
November	4.56+02
December	4.55+02
January	4.55+02
February	4.56+02
March	4.57+02
Middling Spot	5.25+01
	10-12 a.m. quotations
March	4.90
May	4.87

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb 23

T T London on:

New York	4 82.84
Paris	178.91
Berlin	11.68-3/4
Madrid	100.09 nominal
Montreal	4.70 5/8
Amsterdam	8.82 1/4
Brussels	27.87 1/4
Milan	89.17
Berne	20.62 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb 28

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£70 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	74 1/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	86 3/4
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	109
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	70 5/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	96 3/4
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	98
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	108 1/2
Victory Bonds	106 1/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	9 1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg	86 1/2
National Bank of India	31 5/8

LONDON SEEDS

London, Feb 28

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. Feb sellers	16-17-6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. Feb sellers	12-10-0
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. Feb sellers	12-17-6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. Feb March sellers	11-12-6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. Feb March sellers	10-10-0

LONDON RUBBER

London, Feb 28

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb Sellers	3 5/16

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Br April May New York May Rs. 43 3/4. Liverpool May Rs. 60 1/2

Br July August New York July Rs. 37 1/4 Liverpool July Rs. 51 5/8.

New York Liverpool March 99 May 131 July 119 October 133 December 136 January 136

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Feb 28

GIZA NO. 1—	
Spot	7.11+7
March	6.28—14
May	6.85+2
GIZA NO 2—	
March	7.05+14
May	7.08+8
July	7.11+5
October	7.09+2
November	7.09+2
January	7.09+2
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.97+1
March	5.85+4
May	5.94+4
July	5.98+3
October	5.87+3
November	5.89+3
January	5.91+1

LONDON SPELTER

London, Feb 28

Spelter Hard (Indian brand) f o b ..... 11 1/2 to 12 1/2

LINSEED OIL

London, Feb 28

Linseed oil naked London per cwt Mar sellers 23/7 1/2

Linseed oil naked London per cwt May Aug sellers 23/6

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Feb 28

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality Sellers 5 1/8

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, March 1.

Following a rise of 5 points in New York Cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 152|4 for Broach A.M. delivery and after fluctuating between Rs. 152|2 and Rs. 152-12 later steadied at Rs. 152|8 with a limited business. The increase in import duty on long staple cotton created somewhat better feeling but at the advance there was no follow-on and it appears the effect is now fully discounted.

Liverpool Market opened steady at a rise of 2 pts. and the local market was steady with Broach A|M. quoted at Rs. 152-8. Later on the market was quiet and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F.G.M.G. Broach:—	
April|May	152 2
July|August	154 0
Fine M.G. Oomra:—	
March	140 4
May	141 0
July	142 4
Fine M.G. Bengal:—	
March	116 2
May	117 0
July	118 4

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, March 1.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U.P.	... 124	121	118	115	
Punjab	... 124	121	118	115	
Rajputana	... 126	123	120	117	
Oomra No. 3	148	145	142	139	...
C P. No. 1	163	160	157	154	...
C. P. No. 2	154	151	148	145	...
Broach No. 2	... 157	155	153	151	
Surat	... 201	199	197	195	
Rajpipla	... 199	197	195	193	
Navsari	... 211	209	207	205	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, March 1.

Bengal Superfine	123/24
Bengal Fine	119/20
Bengal F.G.	117/18
C.P. 1	155/58
C. P. 2	143/49
Arvi	149/50
Amraoti	138/42
Ellichpur	145/46
Berar	138/40
Malkapur	135/37
Khanqesh	120/30
Jalna/Sailu	134/36
Burwah/Sanavad	138/39
Khandwa	138/39
Mathia F.G.	110/15
Broach	155/57
Punjab 4F.	174/77
Punjab 289F.	200/04
Sindh N.T.	184/89
Ankleshwar/Jaghadia	189/90
Surat	196/97
Navsari	200/02
Western Farm	167/72

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, March 1.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	225	32,567	33,375
Central India	480	183,037	26,549
Barsi and Nagar	213	53,029	96,459
Hyderabad-Gaorani	17	4,166	32,423
Berar	1,501	118,580	207,331
Central Provinces	611	28,895	42,976
Total Oomras	3,047	420,254	439,113
Dholera	435	112,437	31,079
N.-W. Provinces		2,155	2,097
Rajputana	147	44,127	6,629
Sind-Punjab	986	238,184	362,737
Broach	6,953	99,010	6,966
Coompta and Dharwar	35	14,203	9,759
Westerns-Northerns	30	19,616	5,968
Cocoanada		84	12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,540	1,136
American		2,196	148,252
Egyptian, African and Sudan	349	173,460	215,244
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		7	1,170
Total	11,979	1,148,303	1,250,302
Arrived by road to 23rd Feb. 39		225,702	...

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 23rd Feb.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe	2,075	143,011	159,107
Japan and China	6,150	528,624	268,325
Coast Ports		18,916	35,103
Up-country by Rail		145,780	213,166
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		37,454	35,182
Total	8,225	873,785	690,883

American Cotton Figures

	1938-39	1937-38
F.P. Bales		
Receipts to date 28-2-39	3384000	6947000
Receipts Yesterday 28-2-39	7000	15000
Exports to date 28-2-39	2623000	4469000
Stock at Ports 24-2-39	2614000	3146000
Stock at Interior Towns 24-2-39	3135000	2541000
Stock at Liverpool 24-2-39	1002000	1192000
Visible Supply 24-2-39	6846000	7553000
Quantity in sight 24-2-39	7903000	11888000
Quantity out of sight 24-2-39	6690000	7216000

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Feb 28

SAKELS—	
March	12.22—6
May	12.45+4
ASHMOUNI—	
April	10.16+2
June	10.21+1
October	9.99+1
GIZA—	
March	12.30+2
May	12.41—2
July	12.49—7
November	12.45—3
January	12.58—2

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, March 1.

Yesterday London Gold prices advanced one penny to £7-8-3. London Paris Exchange rate was 7 points down at 176.91. Dollar Sterling Cross Rate was 4.68 13|16. London Silver prices advanced 3|16d to 20 9|16d for spot and forward quotation was raised 1|16d at 19 13|16d. There was bear covering. India bought and offerings were small. New York Spot Silver was unchanged at 42 3|4 cents and Shanghai T.T. on London was quoted 0|8. London-Bombay spot parity was Rs. 54-1-3 and forward was Rs. 52-4-9. The Budget proposals do not contain any change in the Silver import duty and the local market remained unaffected where business was restricted and prices fluctuated within a comparatively narrow range. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-11-3. Gold was barely steady.

	Gold. Rs. a. p.	Silver. Rs. a. p.
Ready	37 0 0	52 11 0
Fagan dely.	37 0 3	52 9 0
„ Teji mandi	0 1 6	0 4 6
Chaitra dely.	37 1 9	52 5 0
„ Teji mandi	0 4 0	0 12 0

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb 28

Spot	20 9/16
Forward	19 13/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb 28

Gold Bars Fine per oz £7-8-3

LONDON METALS

London, Feb 28

Copper	£42 5 3
Lead	£14 10 0
Spelter	£13 18 3
Tin	£214 0 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, March 1.

London Market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£42/2/6
Standard copper 3 months	£42/7/6
Electrolytic copper	£48/0/0
Bombay Market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40/4
Copper sheets	Rs. 49/2

Tone:—Steady.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Feb. 28.

March	£10-9-9.
April	£10-9-9.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, March 1.

Castorseeds May—	
Opening	
Highest	
Lowest	
Closing	
Groundnuts May—	
Opening	28 7 0
Highest	28 7 9
Lowest	28 6 3
Closing	28 7 9
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	22 2 6
Highest	22 6 6
Lowest	22 2 6
Closing	22 6 6

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Feb. 28.

March	52 1/8d.
May	53 7/8d.
March New	50 1/4d.
May New	52 1/8d.
July New	53 1/2d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Feb. 28.

May	dol 0.68 1/8.
July	dol 0.68 1/4.
September	dol 0.69.

New York Sugar

New York, Feb. 28.

May	1.91.
July	1.95.
September	1.97.
November	2.01.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, March 1.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready Javas	15 11 0
Shipment March	5 8 6
Shipment April-June	5 9 0
Shipment July-Sept.	5 9 0
Kesar	15 14 0
Sarsya	15 11 0
Java Spot F.	6.00.

LONDON SUGAR

London, Feb 28

March ..... sh. 6 2d.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, March 1.

Wheat	90,126 cwts.
Linseed	17,810 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,269 cwts.
Gingellyseed	285 cwts.
Poppyseed	178 cwts.
Groundnuts	18,039 cwts.
Castorseed	2,120 cwts.
Rice	1,04,185 cwts.
Myrabollams	254 cwts.
Cottonseed	7,897 cwts.
Gram	2,986 cwts.
Joowar	348 cwts.
Barley	2,857 cwts.
Bajree	359 cwts.
Indian Sugar	205 cwts.

Tenders For Sterling

On Wednesday, the 1st March 1939, tenders to the amount of £25,000 at 1s. 5-31/32d. were received and accepted in full and those to the amount of £27,725,000 at 1s. 5-15/16d. were received and allotted approximately 4 per cent.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 8th March 1939 on the same conditions as previously announced.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 1

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	96/15
2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	98/12
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	100/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	101/12
3 per cent 1963/65	97/9
3 1/2 per cent 1947/55	104/10
4 per cent 1940/43 Bonds	107/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	119/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	117/10
5 per cent U P Bonds	88
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	101/2
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	104/8
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1943/55	114/9
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1972 B P T	109/4
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	109/8
5 per cent 1954 M Deb.	117/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954	129
6 per cent K P T 1956	129

Tone: Firm.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, March 1

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/5 27/32
LONDON—	
Bank's selling T T D D	1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T	1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D	1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months	1/6 1/32 to May 1/6 June to February.
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling T T	287
Bank's buying T T	283 3/4
Bank's buying D D	283
PARIS—	
Bank's selling T T	1,309
Bank's buying T T	1,325
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T	78 3/8
Bank's buying T T	77 7/8
Bank's buying 60 days	77
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling D D	65 1/4
JAVA—	
Bank's selling D D	65 1/8
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D	84 1/8
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D	46 1/2
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D	157
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling D D	66 1/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York London	4.68.75 28th ultimo
Japan London	1/2 1/64 1st instant
Hongkong London	1/2 29/32 1st instant
Shanghai London	0/8 1/8 1st instant
Java London	8.60 1st instant
London Paris	176.91 28th ultimo
London Belgium	27.57 1/4 28th ultimo
London Switzerland	20.62 1/4 28th ultimo
London Berlin	11.68 3/4 28th ultimo
London Stockholm	19.41 28th ultimo
London New York	4.68.84 28th ultimo
London Amsterdam	8.82 1/4 28th ultimo
London Italy	89.17 28th ultimo
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.	
Gold	£7-8-2 27th ultimo
Gold	£7-8-3 28th ultimo
Silver London Ready	20 3/8 27th ultimo
Silver London Ready	20 9/16 28th ultimo
Silver London Forward	19 3/4 27th ultimo
Silver London Forward	19 13/16 28th ultimo
Silver New York Ready	43 27th ultimo
Silver New York Ready	43 28th ultimo
London discounts 3 months	9/16 per cent 27th ultimo
London discounts 3 months	9/16 per cent 28th ultimo
London discounts 6 months	11/16 per cent 27th ultimo
London discounts 6 months	11/16 per cent 28th ultimo
Reserve Bank Rate	3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate	2 per cent.
Money:—	
Call	1 to 1 1/2 per cent.
3 months	1 3/4 per cent.
6 months	1 3/4 per cent.

Tone: Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Feb 28

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	74 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	86 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	99
4 per cent 1948/53	105
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	109
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	112 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	107 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	95 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	70 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War loan	98
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	108 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel New Ord	45/7 1/2

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

Bombay, Feb. 1.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s—	
April	96 0 0
June	96 0 0
August	96 0 0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s—	
April	105 0 0
June	106 0 0
August	107 0 0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s—	
April	140 0 0
June	141 0 0
August	142 0 0
Yarn No. 40s.—	
April	217 0 0
June	216 0 0
August	216 0 0

GREATES BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable from London dated February 23:

"Gilts are showing steady improvement. Markets generally very firm with increasing activity in Oils. We believe improved Spanish situation must prove an important factor in general betterment of international relations so paving way for greater business activity."

Cammell Laird	8/9
Richard Thomas	3/3
Westland Aircraft	9/6
Imperial Airways	28/6
Morris Motors	33
Tube Investments	88/3
Anglo Aloha Cement	5/3
Turner Newall	79
British Celanese II	8
Assam Docars	£39 1/2

Further Rise In Tata Steel Shares

MONTH-END POSITION DISCLOSES SHORT INTEREST

Cotton Mill Shares Recover Opening Drop

BOMBAY, March 1.

The Budget proposals of the Government of India were more or less correctly anticipated by the local Share Bazar hence they failed to have any marked effect on the course of prices.

The increase in import duty on raw cotton and its consequent effect was known to traders several days before and there was a steady flow of selling pressure in cotton mill shares which were gradually losing ground against steady rise in Steel Shares. This selling must be based on some source of information and bears were lucky to find their sales in right direction.

Yesterday the Wall Street Market was fairly steady and early gains were not fully maintained but the closing quotations show a rise of one dollar in U.S. Steel shares to 63 3|4. The Chief reasons for the upturn was the fact that recent accumulation of constructive domestic developments is now taking effect and Mr. Morgenthau's statement that the Treasury is already preparing proposals for a tax revision which will be beneficial to American business.

The local market opened steady with Tata Steel Dfd. shares quoted at Rs. 1215 and declined to Rs. 1185 on selling influenced by reports that the new income-tax proposals will have adverse effect. Cotton mill shares were weak at the start with increased selling. The market displayed nervous tone and business was restricted.

However the easier tone failed to continue and there being renewed buying from professional quarters prices readily hardening. It being month-end settlement, again shorts found it difficult to cover as there was scarcity of offerings. Budly differences narrowed and the market became distinctly cheerful towards the close with steel shares reaching new high levels. Even cotton mill shares displayed good tone and rallied on improved demand. Thus the tone of the market was impressive but it being the sixth day of a continuous rise, new buyers will be cautious.

It is freely said that some prominent operator is buying freely Steel shares and prices are advancing. To-day there was a sharp rise in Bombay Tram shares owing heavy covering by shorts.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1215 and after declining to Rs. 1182 advanced to Rs. 1232 and finally closed at Rs. 1230. Ordinary shares also after opening at Rs. 259 declined to Rs. 257 and advanced to Rs. 266. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 827 and advanced to Rs. 845. Tram shares looked up to Rs. 128|12 and Associated Cements were placed at Rs. 115.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, March 1.

100	Ahmd. Advance	390 0
250	BOMBAY DYEING	845 0
100	CENTURY	232 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	219 0
100	COLABA	119 0
100	Cooria	95 0
250	David	7b 0
250	Dawn	320 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-3-9
100	Finlay	103 0
100	GOKAK	132 0
1,000	Hindustan	1,705 0
100	Indore	46 8
100	Khatau	105 0
100	KOHINOOR	251 0
250	Laxmi	502 8
250	Madras United	25 0
100	Morarji	125 8
250	Model	51 8
50	MYSORE	89 0
200	NEW GREAT	217 0
100	Osmanshahi	40 0
100	PHOENIX	232 8
25,	Sassoon Silk	68 8
1,000	Sholapur	3200 0
50	SIMPLEX	72 8
100	SWADESHI	210 0
100	Swan	101 8
500	Vishnu	1125 0
1,000	Westerns	860 0
	BANKS	
50-100	Baroda	114 8
25-50	Central	33 2
500	Imperial	1,531 4
125-500	Imp. Conty.	368 12
50-100	Imp. XD	140 12
100	Reserve Bank	113 0
5	Unions	5-14-6
	CEMENTS	
100	Associated	115 0
	INSURANCE	
100	Empire	685 0
15-100	Jupiter	12 8
20	Mercantile	53 0
15-75	New India	35 8
200	Oriental	4,200 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 4
	ELECTRIC	
100	Ah. Old	135 10
1,000	ANDHRA	1,400 0
10	Ajmer	11 0
50	Bombay Tram	128 12
100	Bombay Suburban	145 4
10	Broach	9 12
100	Karachi	190 0
100	Poona	172 8
100	Surat	174 0
100	TATA HYDRO	149 8
1,000	TATA POWERS	1277 8
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahmedabad Prantij XD	941 4
100	C. Province	100 8
100	Dn Baramati	103 12
100	Gujarat	96 0
100	Mandra Bhon	101 8
100	Pachora Jamner	95 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, March 1

Bombay Dyeing (845) 827 832 830 833 842 845

Century (222/8) 220 219 223 222

Central India (220) 215 219

Kohinoor (254) 246 249 247 250 251

New Great (219) 216 217

Simplex (73) 72/8

Swadeshi (211/8) 208 207 210

Associated Cement (114) 113/8 114/8 115

Andhra (1400) 1400

Tram Ord (124) 128 128/12

Tata Hydro (148/8) 149/8

Tata Power (1280) 1275 1270 1276 1277

T Steel Defd (1205) 1210 1200 1202 1182 1195 1185 1217 1210 1202

T Steel Ord (261) 259 257 259 258 262 261 257 266

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (156/4) 156/4

Bellapur (168/8) 173 174

B Burma (441) 444 437 448 442

100	Sara Serajganj	104 0
500	Tapti Valley	797 8
	MININGS	
9	Burma Corp. XD	5 12
8sh.	Indian Copper	2 1 0
10	Indian Iron and Steel	30 10
16	Shivrajpur	40 0
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS	1,230 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	266 0
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	326 0
10	Air Services	8 12
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	174 0
300	Bombay Safe Dep.	840 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	213 0
125	B. BURMA	442 0
50	BOMBAY Conty.	147 0
8sh.	B. Petrol	3-9-3
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	79 12
100	IN. BLEACHING	126 0
50	Ind Invest Trust	48 0
100	I. Radio Defd	380 0
100	I. Radio Ord.	380 0
100	Port Canning	67 8
30	Premier Con.	61 12
15	Scindia	18 2
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	39 8
	PREFERENCE	
5-1/2	Amalgamated (T.F.)	106 0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,490 0
6	p. c. Bombay Steam	285 0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	74 4
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	560 0
6½	p.c. Prem. Const. 1st.	107 4
6½	p. c. Prem Const. 2nd	99 4
7	p.m. Tata Hydro	146 10
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1,530 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	210 0
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	156 4
7	p.c. Vishnu	717 8
	DEBENTURES	
3-3/4	p. c. Andhra Valley	102 2
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	105 12
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	81 14
7	p. c Sholapur	80 0
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	107 4

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Feb 28

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars
American Power and Light	
5 per cent Pfd A	43
American Foreign Power Common	3
American Foreign Power Gold D 5 per cent	56
American Foreign Power 7 per cent 1st Pfd	18
Electric Bond Common	12
Amr Tel and Tel	156 1/2
Western Union Telg	22 1/8
New York Central	19 7/8
Chesapeake and Ohio	37
Amrex Corporation	26 7/8
Texas Corporation	48
Union Carbon and Carbide	83 1/2
Schenley Distillers 5 1/2 per cent Pfd	70
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit	12
National City Bank	24 3/4
Chase National Bank	32 1/2
United States Steel	63 3/4
United States Steel Pref	117 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	74
Bethlehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd	114
National Steel	77
Republic Steel	22
Anaconda Copper	30 5/8
Int Nickel of Canada	52 5/8 XD
Lockheed	34
Chrysler Motors	89
General Motors	49 3/8
General Electric	41 1/2
Boeing Airplane	30
Socony	12 1/4
Consolidated Oil	8 1/2
Guaranty Trust	269

Turnover one million shares. Market looks higher.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Feb 28

Wheat Rosario Santa Fe March sellers	21/3
Wheat Barletta Russo	unquoted
Wheat South Australian Feb sellers	23

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1939

"There Must Be No Group Loyalties In Congress"

Srinivasa Iyengar Agrees With Jawaharlal

MADRAS, March, 1.

"I entirely agree with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that personal or group loyalties are to-day destroying the loyalty to the Congress as an institution and I would appeal to him to employ his great influence to restore that loyalty", said Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, ex-Congress President, in an interview to the Associated Press

SABOTAGING IN MADRAS

He added: "I am sure that Gandhiji and the twelve Working Committee Members, who resigned are as they clearly expressed themselves, against any obstructionist tactics being resorted to by their followers, and I trust they will discourage the activities of some of the Madras Ministers and the Congress members of the Madras Legislature from sabotaging Congress unity, discipline and loyalty by seeking to reverse the verdict of the electorate at the Presidential election and by carrying on a campaign, which is only too likely to promote disunity in the Congress and to create splits. These activities are certainly not helpful to those, who are intent upon restoring unity.

MADRAS MINISTERIALISTS

Nobody can question a Congressman's right to vote as he likes on any resolution but the attempts of the Madras Ministerialists to form a party in the name of Gandhiji and the twelve Members of the Working Committee, who have resigned, is to be regretted.

A Ministerialist Party should be subordinate to the Congress, but should not seek to dominate it and its councils and policy I can only hope that any such attempt will be resisted by the Congress as a whole.

"I fervently hope the Congress at Tripuri will meet in a calm, dispassionate atmosphere and that our personal feelings will not get the better of us. I also agree with Pandit Nehru in thinking that there is no reason why the different groups should not agree by way of compromise on resolutions to be adopted by the Congress".—A. P.

Open Session To Begin On March 10 And Not 9

VISHNU DUTT NAGAR: Mar. 1.

According to the latest telephonic communication received from Calcutta by Seth Govind Das, the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Tripuri Congress, Mr. Subhas Bose will be arriving here on the morning of March 7 by Special Train and the Egyptian Delegation on March 10.

The Congress open session will commence on March 10 instead of March 9, as settled earlier.

Congress Presidential Procession will be taken out on the morning of March 7, but the distance to be covered by chariot depends upon Mr. Bose's health. Gandhiji is expected on any date between March 3 and 6.—A. P.

STORM HAVOC AT TRIPURI

Mahatmaji To Open Exhibition On March 6

TRIPURI: Feb. 23.

Severe weather is putting to a test the strength of the Tripuri Congress Nagar Camps, but no serious damage has been caused so far. Only two of the gates opening into the "Pandal" collapsed in storm. But the repairs are being carried out expeditiously.

It is not thought possible that Gandhiji will reach here before March 3 to inaugurate the Exhibition. It is, however, confidently hoped that Gandhiji will reach Tripuri before March 6 and inaugurate the Exhibition before the A. I. C. C. meeting commences.—A. P.

VETERAN CONGRESSMAN DEAD

VISHNU DATT NAGAR (Tripuri), Mar. 1.

Considerable regret is felt in Congress circles here over the death of Deviprasad Shukla, veteran Congressman and President of the District Congress Committee, Jubbulpore, which occurred last evening after protracted illness.

Premier Shukla, Minister Mishra, Seth Govinddas and Thakur Chhedilal were among the large gathering which attended the funeral.

According to Mr. Shukla's dying wishes his body was brought down to Tripuri and cremated on the banks of the Nerbudda with a tricolour flag on the pyre.

According to information received here Swami Bhawani Dayal has left Durban for India with a view to rousing public opinion here on questions agitating Indian settlers in Kenya.

He is expected to reach Bombay on March 18.—A. P.

Funeral Of Lord Brabourne In Calcutta

Photo shows: The coffin leaving St. Paul's Cathedral immediately followed by Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay, Sir Harold Derbyshire, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq and Maj.-Gen. G. M. Lindsay.

Gujarat Radicals To Support Subhas

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 27.

The Gujarat Radicals at an extraordinary meeting of the Gujarat Radical Youths' Association have endorsed the Manifesto issued by Mr. M. N. Roy and other Congress Leftists, and have decided to support the line of action laid down therein.

The meeting reiterated Radical party's full support to Sjt. Subhas Bose and viewed with alarm the attitude of thirteen members who had resigned from the Working Committee.

JINNAH'S CHARGE AGAINST JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA

Responsible For Hindu-Muslim Bitterness

NEW DELHI, FEB. 28.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Leader of the Muslim League Party in the Central Legislative Assembly, has issued the following statement:

"I am informed by some prominent members of the Muslim League that the organisers of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema Hind approached them to attend their Conference which is to take place on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and fifth March, 1939, in Delhi.

Further a report in the Press that invitations have been issued to prominent members of the Muslim League and myself has been brought to my notice and, therefore, I am obliged to make the position clear.

I hope that no member of the Muslim League will have anything to do with this Conference, because their policy and activities have been hostile and destructive towards the All-India Muslim League.

These few individuals who are using the name of Jamiat-ul-Ulema are in my opinion doing the greatest possible harm not only to their community but to the country at large.

They are one of the causes of the tension and bitterness that exist between the Hindus and Mussalmans to-day and in no small degree are the obstacles in the way of achievements of an honourable understanding between the two communities.

I still appeal to them to rally round the Muslim League flag which is the only authoritative and representative political organisation of the Mussalmans of India.—A.P.

Sjt. Vishwapal and Sjt. Dharmapal from Jalagaon have enlisted themselves in the Poona Camp for the Hyderabad satyagraha.

600 Railway Workers On Strike

Sequel To Reduction In Their Wages

(From Our Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR, March 1.

Six hundred Railway workers have gone on strike as a protest against reduction in their salaries. Two workers are said to be on hunger-strike.

A public meeting will be held to-night to condemn the decision of the Railway administration.

Grandson Born To Nizam

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, March 1.

According to private advices received here Princess of Berar gave birth to a male child at Nice on February 27.

The Hyderabad Information Bureau came out with three press notes in order to counteract unnecessary propaganda carried on by a certain section of the local press which is publishing highly exaggerated accounts about present political situation in the State.

WASHINGTON.—Mr. Lewis has accepted President Roosevelt's invitation to a peace conference with the American Federation of Labour which has already accepted the invitation with reservations.

Political And Economic Difficulties Of Land-Workers

Madras Govt. Have Ignored Cries Of Agricultural Labourer, Says Sircar

The following are the extracts from the presidential address of Mukundalal Sircar at the Andhra Provincial Agricultural Labour Conference held at Nellore on Wednesday:—

Mr. Sircar said that it is a strange irony of fate that the cause of the landless agricultural workers of India should have so far gone by default, despite their huge number, which is swelling at the alarmingly rapid rate of fifty lakhs per year. This rapid growth is partly due to the expropriation of petty land-owners resulting from indebtedness to usurious money-lenders as well as the general impoverishment caused by foreign and indigenous exploitation. The increase of debt led to loss of land and in consequence, the agriculturist of yesterday turned into the landless labourer of to-day. The result is that the supply of field labour increased disproportionately to the demand. Wages dropped far below the normal with a disastrous effect on the standard of living which fell in most cases to the level of abject poverty.

SAVE THE LABOURER

Even the Madras Government, Mr. Sircar continued, which by its far-reaching measures, has shown so much solicitude for the agriculturist of this presidency has, it appears, consciously ignored the faint cries of the agricultural labourer, who, on account of his want of 'saleable interest' in land is treated as an untouchable and beaten back from securing relief under the provisions of the Madras Agriculturist's Relief Act IV of 1938. In effect, the Act permits a rich land-owner to scale down all his debts to their original dimensions, but debars the landless labourer from securing any relief at the hands of the same exploiting peasant. It is really adding insult to injury to try to justify the measure on any principle whatsoever insofar as it affects the landless workers. It is high time that this, as well as other Provincial Governments, hastened to make legislation for starting the labourer on an entirely clean slate, so that he may have a short breathing space from his present drudgery and slavery.

There are no two opinions about the view that there is nothing enviable in the lot of the Indian land labour. He has been from time immemorial the corner stone, on which hangs the weight of the whole edifice. Neither the political upheavals in this country, nor the ups and downs in the vacillating social and economic plans have touched him in the least. He is receiving perhaps the same quantity of kind of treatment, if not less, as he was having a century ago, despite the rise in the price of food-stuffs and other necessaries of life and the consequent rise in the standard of living.

TOO MANY DISABILITIES.

Continuing, he said that the political and economic disabilities of the land workers are too many to be detailed. They live in squalid surroundings, steeped in poverty and debt, illiterate and timid. Several of them, numbering one or two crores, have been declared as Criminal Tribes and subjected to untold miseries at the hands of some police and village officials, who not infrequently abuse the powers vested in them by the galling and mischievous provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act. Lakhs of ignorant masses have to slave for these officials, do free, forced labour and for breach of the provisions of the Act, have to suffer monstrous punishment, for comparatively minor offences committed or alleged to have been committed by these defenceless unfortunates.

PREPARATIONS FOR NEW INCOME-TAX LAW

A Press note says:

Now that the Income-tax (Amendment) Act has been passed, the Central Board of Revenue is actively engaged on the revision of rules, forms and instructions all of which need to be completely overhauled. Not since the Income-tax Act of 1922 came into force has there been the need for such radical changes. As the time available is limited, the assistance of three experienced officers has been obtained. The three officers in question are Mr. R. D. Varadachari, Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Madras, Mr. P. Mukherji, Income-tax officer Bihar, (who is now a probationer in the Special Pool of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Departments), and Mr. M. D. Advani, Income-tax Officer, Sind, who acted as personal Assistant to the Expert Advisers when the Income-tax Inquiry Report was written in 1936.

All the amendments other than those relating to Appellate Tribunal and Depreciation Allowances come into force on April 1, 1939 and there will have to be some hard work if everything has to be ready in time.

When this work is out of the way, further progress is anticipated in the direction of closer supervision from headquarters of the income-tax work throughout the country. To deal with difficult cases which require detailed investigation, including those in which fraudulent manipulation of accounts is suspected, there is already the Special Investigation Branch for which an office has recently been opened in Bombay, and it is now proposed to have a permanent staff of a few specially chosen officers to assist in the supervision of assessment work in specially difficult types of cases (e.g., Insurance Companies and Banks), the imposition of penalties and the work of inspection. It is hoped that when this headquarters staff, which will work under the direction of Mr. S. P. Chambers, the Income-tax Adviser, gets to work, its activities will in course of time result in better standards of work and in more effective action against fraudulent tax-payers.

Bill For Registration Of Foreigners In India

NEW DELHI, March 1.

A Gazette Extraordinary issued to-day publishes the text of a bill to provide for the registration of foreigners entering, being present in and departing from British India.—United Press.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE HAND OF POWER

FETCH THOSE KEYS IN A HURRY, TARTAN... I'VE GOT TO GET OUTA HERE BEFORE LAFLIN USES THAT DEATH RAY/
ATTABOY, TARTAN--- FETCH 'EM/
NOT THAT ONE.... NO, THAT ISN'T IT, EITHER.... GOSH, I HOPE THE KEY TO THIS CELL IS HERE/
AH, THERE'S THE "SEA QUEEN'S" RADIO/ MY DIRECTION CORRELATORS PUT IT RIGHT WHERE IT SHOULD BE.... AND MY GUN IS AIMED TO HIT IT SQUARELY--FIFTY MILES AWAY/
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